The Hebrew.

"וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו"—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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[From the London Jewish Chronicle.]

THE LONDON JEWS.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

To come to a correct conclusion on the subject we should compare the uneducated Jews with the uneducated Christians in the same sphere of life. If we do so, the balance will certainly not be in favor of the Jews, although from their habitual sobriety and consequent clearness of brain, we might at first sight be of a contrary opinion. In all competition of business with Christians, when mere natural shrewdness is concerned, the Jews rarely show any superiority. It is singular, and occasionally almost ludicrous, to notice the competition in their little business matters between the poor Irish and the poor Jews. Formerly the Jews had all the sale of fruit, in the streets, in their own hands, now they seem completely to have lost it. A quarter of a century since, all itinerant dealers in oranges were Jews, now there is hardly one to be found, the trade having passed into the hands of the poor Irish. And the transfer has certainly been effected by the superior business qualifications of the Irish. The Jews were not only masters of the position, but they traded on data which would at first sight have appeared certain of success. One of the beautiful principles in the exercise of the Jewish benevolence is to assist their poor to help themselves, and with that intent the rich purchase from them fruit, lucifer matches, and other articles of street commerce, which they either give for nothing, or allow their poor to have at such a low price, as would enable them to sell with the certainty of entire or ample profit; and yet the Irish seem to have driven them completely from the field. We were rather amused a few days since when mentioning the subject to a poor Jew. "And that is not the worst of it sir," he said; "they are now encroaching on our old clothes trade, and somehow they appear to succeed far better than we do." The remark was made in a tone both of annoyance and despair, as if the poor Jews were being driven back to the very heart of their commercial stronghold.

Among the many erroneous impressions entertained by the general public on the subject of the Jews, may be named their utter meanness and their great wealth. Both are alike incorrect. That many Jews are enormously wealthy is a fact too notorious to dispute, but as a community they are by no means rich. Among no class of people are greater extremes both of wealth and poverty to be met with. Some few hundred families among them possess enormous wealth, so much so, that they appear to have given rise to the proverb, "as rich as a Jew;" but the returns of the legacy duty office would go far to show that few among the middle-class are rich, and squalor and poverty more dense than may be found among their poor can hardly be imagined. That the Jew is born with an innate love of money appears to be certain, but he seldom shows a desire to hoard it. His fault appears to be rather in the contrary extreme, and he is far more inclined to be extravagant than mean. True, he will bargain hardly and earnestly, and get the fullest amount of profit he possibly can, but he generally does so more for the purpose of distributing it again than for hoarding it. We heard, a few days since, a Jewish gentleman, whose great hospitality is almost a proverb, and whose hand is open as the day to the poor and the needy, complained of as being exceedingly niggardly and impracticable in a bargain for an estate that was under negotiation. The amount in dispute was so trifling, that it was less, the complainant said, than the cost of the profuse hospitality which had been offered him on the occasion of his business visits, and yet not one shilling more than he could possibly help could he be persuaded to give.

So far from the Jews being as a nation niggardly, they are profuse, extravagant, and frequently ostentatious. They are liberal; and generally, in their hospitality, kinder or more liberal hosts it is impossible to meet with. Their hospitality partakes but little of the modern fashion of *diner a la Russe*, where the host and hostess leave the care of their guests to the solemn-looking servants, who offer you champagne in the same tone that an undertaker offers to fit you on a pair of gloves at a funeral, and who cast a sort of family-vault tone over the whole proceeding. The Jewish host and hostess, on the contrary, are embodied hospitality itself. Their eye is half on the table and half on their guests, and the greatest courtesy you can give them in return is to show you are contented with the entertainment, and pleased with their kindness.

In his charity the Jew is also profuse, but far from lavish. The most charitable inhabitant of our land is indispensably the Jew; and there is so much common sense, shrewdness, and regularity in his alms that he might profitably be held up as an example to all of the proper manner in which that eminently Christian virtue, charity, should be dispensed.

I repeat, so far from the London Jew being niggardly in his private expenditure, the contrary is the fact. His great fault is an excessive love of ostentation. That this failing is rarely to be met with among the higher class of Jews, at the west-end of London, we readily admit, but among the smaller of their tradesmen, and the poorer classes, it is exceedingly predominant. On their Sabbath, in the neighborhood of Whitechapel, Houndsditch, and Petticoat-lane, this characteristic of the Jewish nation may be witnessed in its fullest stage of development. Nothing can possibly be more gaudy than the dresses they wear. Their jewellery is also exceedingly large and showy; gold chains of almost fabulous thickness, and precious stones, very possibly real, but whose magnitude makes us doubt their reality, are there to be seen in the greatest profusion. Follow some of these outrageously dressed individuals to their homes, and it will be found that a proportion of them live in the most squalid localities; and to see them during the working days in the next week, in their ordinary dresses, few would recognize the tawdry attired individuals who had attracted their attention on the previous Sabbath. This description of the Jews' and Jewesses' dress, it must be fully understood, does not apply to those in a higher position of society. With these there is perhaps more neatness in their Sabbath attire than even among Christians, especially the ladies.

A reason has been given, professing to account for this great simplicity on the part of the Jewish ladies, but which if true ought to raise them still higher in our estimation,—that it is contrary to their religion to ride to church, as thereby the servant within their gates would be called upon to labor; and for the same reason their attention to their toilet is the less, to spare as much as possible their female servants.

As a nation, the Jews may be quoted as a singularly sober people. Dr. Asher, the medical officer of the Jewish Board of Guardians in Devonshire-square, a gentleman on whose experience and veracity the most perfect reliance may be placed, told us that in the whole course of his practice, which was most extensive, he had never met with a case of delirium tremens among the Jews.

This qualification of extreme sobriety tells to the advantage of the poorer Jews in more ways than that of their immediate family connections. It is from that we may possibly trace their comparative immunity from insanity; this terrible malady, the most lamentable possibly that can affect humanity, is far rarer among them than among the poorer class of Christians. Again, the benefit is felt to a great extent on their health. The poor Jews have a far more delicate constitution than our working classes generally, and the squalid and densely crowded localities they live in tend to make them still more liable to sickness; yet, on the authority of Dr. Asher, there is less difficulty in bringing them through serious cases of sickness or accident than the poorer Christians whom he called upon to attend, and this he attributes principally to their sobriety. His statement is also borne out by the records of the London Hospital. In that institution, more than one large ward is appropriated solely for the benefit of the Jewish patients, and they notoriously recover more rapidly from the effects of serious operations than the Christian patients generally.

Another fruit of this extraordinary sobriety on the part of the Jews remains to be mentioned. For some years past, the richer Jews have been attempting to persuade their poor to employ themselves in handicraft work, instead of perpetually attempting to gain a living by traffic. To a great extent they have succeeded, but the Jewish workman, as well as the street merchant, is placed at a great disadvantage when opposed to Christians. They have two Sabbaths in a week to keep instead of one, besides a considerable portion of Friday: consequently the result of their earnings every week must be so considerably lessened, and yet their natural sobriety compensates to a great extent for the loss which the practice of their religion imposes on them.

Another admirable qualification of the poor Jews should also be mentioned—their extraordinary family affection. This, it may be remarked, is common to the whole Jewish community, the rich as well as the poor; but it is more remarkable in the latter than in the former, inasmuch as they have from poverty greater temptations to separate themselves from those who are incumbrances to them than the rich, yet their strong family affection appears to set the temptation at naught. The love of children for their parents, and the respect with which generally they speak of them, are also remarkable. Frequently we have seen children treat with an admirable veneration parents in whom the world at large could with difficulty find one characteristic worthy of remark. A son who leaves his family in poverty for the purpose of emigrating rarely fails to send home a portion of his first gains. But perhaps this confidence is better seen in husbands and wives. It is a very common occurrence for a young Jewish husband to leave his wife in England while he attempts to carve out a more prosperous career in the United States of America. The wife never appears for a moment to doubt the affection of her husband when distant from her, or the certainty of his forwarding her his first earnings to pay for her passage to join him, and no difficulty or danger appears to stand in her way when once she has received his order to start. We lately met with a somewhat affecting case in point. A Polish Jew, who appeared to be somewhat superior to his class in education and position, left his wife, a remarkably pretty young woman, with two almost infant children, in England, while he tried his fortune in America. She struggled on in great poverty at home, hourly awaiting his letter in great anxiety, which at last arrived. In it he told her he had been tolerably successful, and he also mentioned that he had forwarded her sufficient to pay her passage by a screw steamer, and that she was to leave England immediately. But alas! he had calculated but imperfectly; not only had he omitted to send sufficient to pay what few debts she was owing in England—and these she had not incurred till she had disposed of almost every article of clothing she and her children were possessed of—but the difference of exchange between England and America reduced the sum she was to receive to nearly one half of what was necessary for the expense of her journey, and she was therefore obliged to take her passage by an overcrowded vessel. To add to her misfortunes, she would in the natural course of events be again a mother before the ship reached her destination. She was advised to remain in England, and in the meantime write to her husband for more money; but no! she had received his order and was resolved to obey it; and without any provision for the expected infant, and with no more clothing than she and her children stood upright in, she was about to embark, when some charitable Jews hearing of her case, immediately made a subscription for her, which enabled her and her infant family to start in comparative comfort. What would have been her fate had she left, as she had contemplated, it would perhaps not have been difficult to anticipate. We may also mention, that the sum of money forwarded by Jews who have emigrated and been successful to the different members of their families to enable them to join them is even greater in proportion than the amount sent by the Irish in America, who have with great justice acquired a most honorable reputation for the assistance they render to their relatives at home. We sincerely wish we could in like manner compliment those Jews who have been assisted in their outfits and passage money by the different Jewish charitable societies in London; but unfortunately they appear as indifferent to this obligation as their poor brother Christian emigrants, and look upon the amount of assistance they may have received as a gift which requires no return.

A mitigating circumstance, however, may be mentioned in the demoralization of the low London Jews, and that is the continued influx of foreigners. In Holland, Germany, and Poland, the synagogues are in the habit of taking advantage of the wide-spread reputation for charity of the more respectable members of the Hebrew community in London, and shipping off all those whose chronic cases of poverty or irreclaimable vagrant habits threaten to be a burden on themselves: and the result is, that as the richer London Jews reform their demoralised or ignorant brethren, this continued influx of the worthless throws them back again, and frequently to such an extent, that only those who conscientiously and religiously carry on a good work can make head against it. Annoyed as they justly are at the results of this immigration of poverty and ignorance, their hospitable latch-string is never drawn in against their foreign co-religionists, and they commence the work *de novo*, and in time succeed in reclaiming those who to the casual observer would appear almost incapable of reformation. Few can form an idea of the poverty and degradation of many of the foreign Jews that are sent into England; still fewer could form an idea of their numbers! The foreign synagogues frequently contract with captains of steamers for their passage at two shillings a head, and thus rid themselves of the incubus, while the poorer creatures they thus inhospitably send away arrive in this country in a state of utter destitution. Nobly do the richer London Jews meet this most unjust infliction, and immediately set to work to succor and reclaim the unfortunates. In the first place, after providing for their urgent wants, they refuse all further succor, unless those having children send them to some school, justly calculating that their first duty is to train up the child in the way it should go. This at first sight would appear no difficult object to accomplish; but the contrary is the case; the lower class of foreign Jews seem perfectly indifferent to the question of education; they frequently appear to think a regulation of the kind almost an act of tyranny, and seek to evade it by all means in their power, and nothing but strict determination on the part of the charitable English Jews could make them obey so reasonable a law. At the same time it should be remarked that the aversion to education appears to vary considerably with the different foreign nationalities, the Dutch being more amenable to reason on the point than the Germans, and the Germans on their side less obstinate than the Poles. Anything short of savages can hardly be more demoralised than many of the Polish Jews on their first arrival in this country. Dirt, stupidity, and obstinacy, with scant sentiments of integrity, seem to be the principal features in their characters.

It may easily be imagined that the society of the children of such parents must be a source of great anxiety to the poor respectable London Jews, and yet there appears no possibility of avoiding the danger. True, all that human integrity and care can effect is done to prevent any prejudicial results arising from their associating with the children of the English Jews, but still the danger cannot be otherwise than great. Mr. Angel, the talented and energetic head-master of the Jewish free school in Whitechapel, told us it was the most anxious part of his duties to watch that no ill effects arose from the mixture. Nor is it a vain fear on his part. Out of nearly two thousand children under his care, certainly seven hundred are the offspring of these foreign Jews.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ABDUCTION OF JEWISH GIRLS.—We lately copied from the daily papers an account of the abduction of a young Jewess from her parents by nuns, and her ultimate restoration, owing, it was reported, to the humanity of the archbishop's vicar. From an article in the official *Dziennick*, however, it appears that both the clergy and the nuns threw the greatest obstacles in the way of the father. The recovery of his daughter was entirely due to the interposition of the civil authorities, the director of the Commission for the Interior, Prince Czerkoski, having repaired to the convent and given the nuns a hint on the expediency of letting the girl go. We need hardly say that the hint was taken, and that the next day the girl returned to her parents.—*J. C.*

STRICT ORTHODOXY.—The orthodox congregation of Frankfort has just given a striking proof of the earnest with which it adheres to the most minute observances of rabbinism. The gates of the city having been removed, the carrying of anything on Sabbaths became unlawful according to the שבחך ערוך there existing no ערוב. Upon this the orthodox congregation offered to provide the city with electric clocks, its object being to establish an ערוב, and thus to comply with the prescribed rabbinical regulations. The offer was accepted, and the members of the congregation subscribed among themselves the necessary funds. Carrying on Sabbath will thus again become lawful at Frankfort.—*J. C.*

TRAVELING IN BOKHARA.

SEEKING KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

There has been published in Milan an account of an expedition recently undertaken by a party of Italians into Bokhara for the purpose of collecting a provision of healthy eggs for the renovation of the European stocks of silkworms, which have suffered so fearfully during late years from the ravages of a mysterious and destructive malady, and of procuring all the useful information that might be obtainable respecting the various branches of sericulture in the distant regions of Central Asia.

The expedition met with strange adventures, of which the Turin correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes the following abridged account:

"The party that started from the Russian frontier on the 18th of May, 1863, consisted of four Italians, M. Meazza, who, according to the advice received at St. Petersburg, assumed the character of a traveling merchant; M. Gavazzi and Count Litta, who acted as his clerks; and M. Ribalda, who retained his special functions of an expert for the preparation of the eggs which the travelers intended to introduce into Europe. These gentlemen were reinforced by a Franco-Russian interpreter, M. Tessler, of St. Petersburg, with two Tartar interpreters, two guides and four camel drives. They had received very discouraging intelligence regarding the population of the semi-savage disiricts which they were about to explore. But this did not deter them from the perilous enterprise, and they pushed on nevertheless.

REACHING BOKHARA,

"Their troubles began as soon as they had touched the inhospitable territory were Dr. Wolff, in 1844, was within a hair's breadth of meeting the same cruel fate which a year before had befallen Messrs. Stoddart and Conolly, murdered by order of the ferocious chieftain who, with the title of Khan, wields the sceptre in those barbarous latitudes. A messenger had been sent forward to announce the arrival of these new visitors, to acquaint the authorities with the special object of their journey, and to solicit permission for the party to take up their residence for a determined period in the dominions of the Khan.. The reply was virtually an order for the arrest of the party, on the ground that they had taken the wrong road, although how this fact concerned anybody but themselves does not sufficiently appear. They were then accompanied to the village of Kagatan, lying on the road which they ought to have taken, and there invited to partake of a refection of rice, fruit and sweet-meats, the honors of the feast being done by the military superintendent, who exhorted his guests to fall to with the far from reassuring formula, 'Eat, it is not poison,' which luckily it turned out not to be. Their effects were then taken from them and placed under seal by the officials of the custom house (for the Bokharese are wide-awake enough to know all about tariffs and *ad volorem* duties, and similar pests of civilization), and the members of the expedition were conveyed on the following morning towards Bokhara, the capital of the Khanat. At nightfall they reached their journey's end, and were permitted to enter Bokhara, 'with cigarettes in their mouths, in order that all Bokhara might know that the new comers were not Mohammedans.'

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.

"After a wearisome series of negotiations, beset by vexations hindrances of every imaginable kind, the travellers received permission to send an agent, but not to go themselves, to the market for the purpose of making purchases of cocoons; premises and workmen were placed at their disposal for the preparation of the eggs, and everything went for some time as merry as a marriage-bell, for the cocoons were of superior quality, the native operatives showed intelligence, and the silkworm hunters were beginning to congratulate themselves on the success of their undertaking, when one fine morning there came an order from a functionary called the 'toxable,' to pay off the workmen (of course at the expense of the foreigners), to shut up the establishment, and to seize the persons and effects of the four Italians, who were characterized as 'vagabonds,' for having entered the Khanat with Russian letters of recommendation, instead of a document from their own King. They were then thrown into prison, with the intimation that their lives were justly forfeit, but that if they were capable of giving instruction in magic, or, in default of that, in the art of photography, the extreme penalty of the law might be graciously commuted into perpetual slavery.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND MUSIC.

"The poor captives, alleging their ignorance 'as simple merchants' of the black art, tried their hands at photography, the necessary apparatus having just been procured from Russia; but as they had to work under constant supervision and in perpetual fear of the stick, the results were for some time highly unsatisfactory. At length, however, the difficulties were vanquished and specimens were produced which met the approval of the Ameer, who plumed himself not a little on having been the first to introduce this wonderful art into his dominions, and then like a true barbarian, ordered the apparatus and all the preparations to be put away and locked up, so that nothing more was heard of photography in Bokhara. The Ameer's next caprise was to get up European concerts in the court of his palace, and M. Meazza and Count Litta, being amateurs, were employed to give classical concerts at the royal residence, and to direct the musical studies of the royal band, with what result we are not informed. What with photography and music, what with continual applications for an increase of the scanty prison fare, that scarcely sufficed to keep body and soul together, the summer and the autumn passed away, and the winter set in.

THEIR SUFFERING AND RELEASE.

The captives were separated from all communion with their fellow-men, except when some of the dependents of the court came to mock at their misery; their limited allowance of food was let down into the courtyard of their dungeon by means of a rope; they were without a single change of linen, all their effects having been taken from them and publicly sold by auction—a ceremony which in that country usually precedes capital punishment. The caravans returned from the annual fair of Nijni-Novogorod, but brought no news for the poor prisoners, who made up their minds that their last hour was at hand. An individual, supposed to be a European, but who afterwards proved to be a Persian, had made a mysterious appearance in Bokhara some time before; but he had been placed under arrest, as it was believed that he had come to ascertain the fate of the Italian expediiion. The winter ended without bringing any change in the condition of the captives, and it was not until March that one of the number, the French interpreter, was set at liberty, together with the mysterious Persian. After this the positions of the Italians became somewhat improved; their rations were increased, and in the following June, owing to steps taken by the Russian government, the Italians were released, in company with several Russian subjects taken prisoners by the Ameer after the suppression of a revolt which had broken out in a part of the Khanat. The Italians then received a sum described as the proceeds of the sale of their effects, after deduction of the custom-house dues and of the cost of their maintainance in captivity. Their arms were restored to them, and after having been informed that the reason of their long imprisonment was that they had not been provided with a letter from the Russian Emperor, they took horse under guard of an escort for the frontier, where they were duly handed over to the Russian authorities. M. Gavazzi speaks in terms of the warmest gratitude respecting the cordial reception which he and his companions found in St. Petersburg, where their misfortunes had aroused a lively feeling of sympathy in their behalf. It does not appear from M. Gavazzi's narrative whether the commercial objects of the mission were even partially attained, but from his silence it may be inferred that on the closing of their establishment the project fell to the ground."

THE GHETTO.—The transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence, is also likely favorably to affect the fate of the Jews there. Space being required for new buildings, the unsightly Ghetto, to which the Jews were formerly confined, will soon disappear, and thus the last vestige of former oppression will be obliterated. There are two synagogues at Florence; but, as they are not large enough for the increasing congregations, a third is now being built. It will be a stately and beautiful building.—*A. Z. d. I.*

THE KIDNAPPING OF THE BOY COEN.—We recur once more to this melancholy subject, in order to notice that, as the *U. I.* learned from other well informed papers, the Empress Eugenie, although remarkably well disposed towards the Pope, yet strongly condemned the late barbarous act at Rome; and that M. Joseph Cohen, a co-religionist, co-editor of *La France*, which generally defends the Papal cause, yet in the case of the abduction of the boy Coen deemed it necessary to send a protest to the chief editor, and distinctly to express his disapprobation of of this misdeed.—*J. C.*

NICE.—THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.—The Jewish community of Nice is highly delighted, for the Emperor, during his late visit to this city, short as it was, yet found time to receive Mr. Abraham Colombo, in his double capacity of President of the Tribunal of Commerce and of that of the Jewish congregation. The Emperor asked some questions, which show the interest he takes in his Jewish subjects, and during the audience nominated M. Colombo Knight of the Legion of Honor.—*A. I.*

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.—A correspondent who gives an account to the *U. I.* of a Jewish marriage lately celebrated at Oran, Algeria, writes: "The marriage of native Jews generally take place in the evening. The festivities often continue for a fortnight. They consist in a succession of feasts, dances, and amusements of all kinds. These amusements occasionally give rise to disorder, scandal, disunion, and very often, when the families are not rich, to ruin."—*J. C.*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF DESTITUTE STUDENTS.—At Vienna there exists an association for the support of destitute Jewish students, of whom there is a large number at the University, many of whom are highly talented. From the report of last year, lately published, it appears that 132 students were assisted; 10 of whom were candidates for the office of rabbi; 101 were medical students; 20 studied jurisprudence; and one was an engineer.—*A. Z. d. J.*

A RABBINICAL SEMINARY.—A kind of rabbinical seminary has been in existence at Prague for some time. The first celebration was lately held, and its result is considered most satisfactory. The young brought up for the rabbinical office, twelve in number, evinced great proficiency in their theological studies.

Quite an addition has been made to the resorts for public amusement and enjoyment by the opening of the Alameda Park Hotel and the extensive grounds attached. This place is situated on the Encinal, is but half-an-hour's ride by boat and car, and embraces an extent of some ten acres. It is in the hands of a Company who intend to make it in every way attractive as a suburban retreat. San Francisco is greatly in need of something of the kind, and we have no doubt if the proprietors show a disposition to accommodate the public, their efforts will meet with success.

The Telegraph Company of this city have completed all preliminary arrangements for laying the new submarine cable across the Golden Gate, and will proceed to its consummation at the end of the present, or the beginning of next week.

Washington's Birthday will be celebrated in this city next Wednesday, 22d inst., by grand military parades of the various regiments. Salutes will be fired at sunrise, meridian and sunset.

HEBREW WORTHIES.

We transfer to our columns a few sketches of the lives of Hebrew worthies from Dr. Hecht's "Synopsis of the History of the Israelites."

RABBI ISAAC BEN JOSEPH ALPHES.

This rabbi flourished about the year 1100. He was born in a village in the kingdom of Fez, went to Spain, and settled at Seville. Adhering too strictly to religious observances, he got into many difficulties, aroused the jealousy of Rabbi Isaac ben Baruch, one of the chief teachers in the academy of Seville, and displeased, left Seville for Cordova. Here too having to endure much animosity, he departed for Lucena, where he passed his days up to his 90th year, in the enjoyment of peace and happiness, beloved and respected by all, and spending his time in study and the practice of charity. His large work called "Alphasi" is an extract of, and commentary on the Talmud, and received the greatest applause by his cotemporaries and posterity. It may be well to mention a magnanimous feature in the character of this rabbi; R. Isaac —the bitter enemy R. Alphes, while in Seville—had a son by the name of Baruch, whom he intended to bring up as a well educated and religious man. The father, however, drew near to his end, and the thought of what might become of the youth of 17 years filled his heart with grief and sorrow. On his death bed, he called his son, and gave him a letter with the order to hand it in person to Rabbi Alphes. The son fulfilled the last will of his father one month after his decease. The contents of the letter were these: "I write to you on my death-bed. Before I shall appear before the throne of God, I must ask your pardon for the wrong I have done unto you and beg you to forget the sorrow I caused you. I regret it with all my heart, and as a proof hereof I send you my son with the request to educate him. That it is that I expect of you. Will you fulfil the request of a dying man?" Touched by the conduct of his opponent, R. Alphes, with tears in his eyes, embraced the youth, saying: "From this day I adopt and consider you as my son." Baruch became one of the most eminent men of his time. Legend relates the following of

RABBI AMNON OF MENTZ.

He flourished about 1242, and was highly respected by Jews and Gentiles for his erudition, kindness, wealth, true piety, and especially for the high regard with which he was treated by the Archbishop of Mentz. He was his councillor, and in this capacity, he came in daily and intimate contact with the prelate. The Archbishop and his clergy entreated him continually to desert his religion. Amnon resisted. But one day the Archbishop asked him into his closet, and then said:—"Amnon, you know that I sincerely love and respect you; do me the favor, become a Christian, and I shall bestow large benefits upon you and your family." "Sir," replied Amnon, "I am ready to shed my last drop of blood for you and the country, but under no circumstances can I become guilty of perjury and hypocrisy. If I change and deny to day my God and my religion, might I not betray to-morrow my sovereign and my fatherland?" The Archbishop tried to refute him, and with prayers, menaces, and false arguments pressed him so closely, that Amnon replied: "I will think of it; please grant me three days for consideration." But no sooner had he left the Archbishop's palace, and reflected on his ambiguous answer, than he bitterly reproached himself for having shown the least fickleness in so important a matter. He could not be comforted either by his wife or friends; wept, rent his garments, sat on the floor, recited prayers of repentance, and for three days refused to partake of any kind of food. After the lapse of three days, the Archbishop three times sent one of his courtiers to him; and as many times Amnon refused to obey the summons. Then the Archbishop recurred to force. Amnon was conducted into the presence of the Archbishop. Exhausted by fasting he could hardly support himself. The Archbishop, a kind and mild man, was touched by the appearance of Amnon; but soon overcoming these natural feelings of sympathy, he said: "Amnon, why did you not come as you promised? Why did you not obey my summons? Did you reflect on the answer you promised to make? Will you become a convert to Christianity?" "Sir," replied Amnon, "I did not come because I cannot comply with your wishes. I wish to remain faithful to my God and to the law he has given to his servant Moses. I expect my punishment, and with your permission I will pronounce the sentence myself. My tongue, having indulged in hypocrisy, ought to become dumb for ever. Order it to be cut out." "No," replied the priest, "your feet that refused to come hither, as well as your whole body shall be chastised. The Archbishop then ordered this sentence to be executed. At each incision, the Archbishop inquired whether he would become a convert. But R. Amnon replied: "No, chastise me still more severely, I have fully deserved it." The mutilated martyr was afterwards brought back to his family. "Do not lament," he addressed them, "it is but just chastisement from God. I hope now he will forgive me and receive me worthy of the enjoyment of future bliss and happiness." Rabbi Amnon wished to remain in the litter in which he had been brought home, refusing every medical treatment. On the next morning, which was the New Year's day, he ordered himself to be carried into the synagogue. The most respected men of the congregation carried him thither. Accompanied by the prayers and tears of the assembly, he was placed before the holy ark, where he waited till the reader was about beginning the Kedushah in the Mussaph prayer. Then R. Amnon, bidding silence, with a low and affecting voice, exclaimed, "Let us glorify the name of God; for Thou, O Lord, art our king," after which he recited the prayer ונתנה תקף which he had composed. The reader then continued the prayers, and when he came to the passage, "He is our God, and none besides him," R. Amnon called out, "that is the truth," and expired, mourned by the whole congregation. His teacher, Rabbi Kalonymos, sent copies of his last prayer to all Jewish congregations, who received it into their liturgy, and inserted it in the same place in which R. Amnon had read it.

OTHER JEWISH SCHOLARS OF RENOWN.

Jewish science and literature fled from Spain into Italy. In the 13th century there lived in Rome, Emanuel ben Solomon, one of the greatest poets. His collections "Mechaberoth" contains some specimens of "love songs," not often to be found in Jewish literature, and which were more applauded by Gentiles than his co-religionists. He wrote, however, many poems of a strictly religious character, and moreover distinguished himself by his excellent commentary on the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs and others. Another scholar of eminence was Elias Levita, of Padua, whose Hebrew grammar even to this day is considered a classical composition.

Among the Germans we will mention Rabbi Meir ben Baruch (Maharam), of Rothenburg. He died in prison, into which he was thrown by the Emperor Adolphus, on account of inability of the Jews to pay the heavy taxes required of them. When his pupil, Rabbi Asher ben Jechiel, was informed of the misfortune that had befallen his master, he sold all his property, and travelled through Germany making collections to raise the ransom demanded for his liberation. But before he had succeeded in his task, Rabbi Meir had died in his dungeon. The Emperior now refused the permission for his burial before the demanded sum was paid. Rabbi Asher offered his entire fortune, but not being the full amount demanded, he was compelled to flee the country. He hastened with his family to Toledo, where he was appointed Rabbi, and by his disinterestedness, justice, and erudition acquired great fame. Jabob Molin in Mentz, 1427, and Joseph Kolon, 1450, deserve also to be mentioned.

In Algiers we find as having distinguished themselves: Isaac ben Shechet (1391), and Simeon ben Zemaco Duran (1360—1440), both natives of Spain; the latter excelled by his eminent liturgic institutions. R. Asher, called Rosh (died 1328), was one of the most successful casuists. His son, Rabbi Jacob, wrote the Purim, a large casuistical work in four volumes, forming the basis of the Shulchan Aruch. As author of this book and the "Beth Joseph," Joseph Karo, of Zephath (1450—1576 is renowned. He was a pupil of Jacob Berah in Zephath, who intended to reintroduce the Semichar, but was prevented from carrying out his purpose by R. Levi ben Chabib. The Shulchan Aruch was furnished with notes by Rabbi Moses Iserles, of Cracow, and was adopted first in Poland and the Slavonian countries, and then in the western parts of Europe, but not without much opposition. By the publication of this book the study of the Talmud became one sided, and free investigation was restricted to the very narrowest limits. The rabbis, though devout, studious and talented, henceforth did not promote the study of theology to a higher degree of perfection; as it became stagnant and dry. The study of mystic Cabbalah about this time began to be diligently pursued. The oldest book of this kind is the book "Jezirah," already known by the Gaonim. The "Sohar," whose author has not yet been ascertained, exercised great influence as a mystical commentary on the Pentateuch. Among the number of the most celebrated cabbalists are: Solomon Alkabez, author of the Lechododi; Moses Cordhero, author of the Pardes Rimonim; and especially R. Isaac Luria, by whose disciples the superstitions belief was spread, that by means of the Cabbalah miracles could be performed. The opponents to the system of the Cabbalah were:—Dlias del Medigo and R. Jehudah Modena.

SUPERSTITIONS OF SULIAC.

At the extremity of the parish of St. Suliac, on the right bank of the Rance, and at the entrance of the creek of La Couailles, on a point of rock jutting out on the shore, is a grotto called the Den of the Fairy of Bec-Dupuy.

This excavation is raised some feet above the level of the soil. Often at sunrise or sunset is seen rising from it a vapor, white, blue, green, rose-color, which rises, falls, spreads, floats, melts, and finally displays the form of a woman divinely beautiful—the Fairy, or the Lady Dupuy, she is called in the Brittany country. Often she roams on the shore; her garments glitter with all the colors of the rainbow; and the stars pale before the diamonds that crown her brow. Sometimes she sits on the turf of the cliffs, and dreamingly plucks the petals of the white daisies, which the wind carries away to other shores, with the odor of the wild thyme and the majoram which her rosy fingers press. She passes light as a bird over the tall grasses of the downs; she speaks to no one, and flies from the sight of men.

Formerly she was sovereign of the place, now on the rocks she weeps for her lost power; the human voice alarms her, and she flies to moan with the winds in the deepest caverns.

Many centuries has she seen pass over the mountains, and yet her polished brow is smooth, as if it had known eighteen summers at the most.

She saw Julius Cæsar and the Gauls; she saw the Druids fly before the servants of the true God; she saw the cross raised on the summit of the hills of Brittany, her country, and those who worshipped her disappear one by one in the tomb; she saw her altars fall, and the walls of her temples crumble. Her power has faded like the mists of a spring morning before the sunshine. Alone she remains on the shore, and wanders in the mournful penance to which she is condemned, until the gates of heaven shall be opened to her.

At her voice of old the winds were stilled, the waves calmed, the sea became smooth and clear as a crystal lake. Every fisherman, ere he started on an expedition, came to the beach to offer his homage to the goddess who rendered the wind favorable and the fishing successful. The wives, the daughters, the sisters, the sweethearts of the absent ones, came to lay garlands and flowers at the entrance of her impenetrable grotto, guarded by a pack of invisible hounds, whose savage barkings warned off any who might be so imprudent as to attempt to penetrate into the mysteries of the place.

Since the Saviour, dying for us on the cross, destroyed the worship of idols, the Fairy's Grotto far more rarely sees her than of old, and when she appears in her ancient domains the apparition is supposed to augur ill. Often does she leave behind traces of vengeance, and instead of protecting human beings she frequently injures them, and is pitiless for their tears.

Long ago some shepherds returning from the pastures at the fall of day, found a young girl expiring at the entrance of the grotto. They questioned her, and with the utmost difficulty she made the following recital:

"Long have I been in the habit of coming to this place to meet my betrothed, who lives at the other side of the water. Never once had he failed to keep our tryste until three days ago, at which time the fairy appeared to me. From that time I have watched for him in vain; the wind and the sea have been against him, but nevertheless, I should have still hoped had not the fairy reappeared. Last night at moonrise I heard a little noise behind me, like the fluttering of wings. I sprang up, thinking to see him I waited for, imagining that his approach had frightened some sea-bird hidden among the reeds.

"Before me stood the Lady Dupuy. I strove to fly, but my strength failed me; I fell to the ground, and remained there, as you have found me. My days are numbered; bring me a priest; the fairy said words to me which leave me no doubt of my approaching fate. My betrothed is no more! What has life for me? Go, friends, the time presses, and my strength is failing me."

The shepherds carried her on their shoulders to the village; she sent for her confessor, repeated to him all that had been already related, and having received the sacrament, expired.

The Cure of St. Suliac, followed by a numerous assemblage, cross and banners at their head, proceeded to the grotto, and there summoned the fairy to appear. Three times the call was repeated, and (as, perhaps, may not seem inexplicable, all things considered) no result being obtained, he exorcised her, and ordered her in the name of God never to reappear in the place.

Nothing was visible, but a wild wail issued from the mountain, and imprecations which froze the blood of the listeners were repeated by the echoes of the valleys of the Rance, and no one doubted that, but for the presence of the pastor the flock would never have reached the fold in safety.

Since then, the fairy has occasionally been seen wandering in the moonlight, but she flies at the approach of men; for, over them, thanks to the intercession of Mary (of course) she has no longer power.

On returning along the sands the procession found a dead body, left by the tide. It was found to be that of the young sailor, the betrothed of the poor girl, who, a new Leander, had been daily in the habit of swimming across the Rance to visit his Hero, and who had, through the malignant arts of the fairy, shared the fate of his prototype, and, as a last stroke of her vengeance, been cast a lifeless corse at the feet of the clergy. The Cure had the body taken up and buried in consecrated ground.

The Grotto of the Fairy is still one of the objects of interest for tourists. It is sometimes called the Grotto of Dogs, because there may often be heard issuing from it a sound like the growling and distant barking of dogs.

That these sounds really exist, is positive. They may be the echoes of the waves, or they may proceed from currents of air sweeping through the cavern; but so singular are they, that it is difficult to enter the cave without feeling considerably impressed by them.

THE THREE CORPSES.

This is no old wife's story, say the people of St. Suliac; it is a true history, and the facts occurred before the lamentable days of '93.

Four or five young men of the bourg of St. Suliac, returning from one of the neighboring villages, passed, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, through the graveyard. They had advanced but a few steps, when they perceived before the requiary three women kneeling in prayer; they approached the women, advising them to accompany them home. In vain; the devotees remained motionless, not even turning their heads. Their silent immobility made the young men feel a little uneasy.

"They are mortes, (dead women), boys; let us pass on," said the most religious of the band, crossing himself.

"Not a bit of it!" said another. "Women never made me fly yet; dead or alive I'll see them nearer. Let he who loves me follow me!" So saying, he advanced towards the kneeling group.

"Don't go, Archange," remonstrated his companions; "leave the women alone; they are not, perhaps, what they appear, and if you trouble them you may come to grief."

But Archange, without respect for the place, or heed for the counsels of his friends, advanced to where the women still knelt, and addressed some words to them. Receiving no answer, he snatched off the coiffe (cap worn by all the peasant women and girls) of one of the women, and returned to display it to his comrades.

"What have you done?" they exclaimed. "Suppose she comes to reclaim her coiffe?"

"I'll give it her back, but not without a kiss, for she appeared to be very pretty."

"Pretty or ugly, it is a great shame for a fellow to take off a woman's cap like that."

The young men separated; and Archange went home, put the coiffe in his cupboard, and went to bed and to sleep without thinking any more of the matter.

But next morning, on opening the cupboard, what sight met his eyes! He started back with a cry that brought all the family around him—in the place where he had put the coiffe lay a skull.

Archange, too terrified to touch the dreadful object, shut up the cupboard, and went forthwith to confession.

"My son," said the priest, "your sin is great, but, thanks to your repentance, it may yet be repaired. At midnight the skull will again become a coiffe; take it without fear, but piously and solemnly, and place it on the head of the dead woman whose repose you have troubled. But before doing this, you must get some neighbor to entrust to you a young child at the breast; you must carry it in your arms, and do not let it go for an instant either on your way to the churchyard, when you are near the dead women, nor even on your way home. Go now, and do never again trouble the rest of the dead."

At midnight the young man opened the cupboard, the skull had disappeared, and there lay the coiffe. He took it with a shudder and proceeded to the cemetery, carrying in his arms a little baby which his sister had entrusted to him. There were the three dead women; gently he advanced to the bare-headed one, and reverently placed on her head the coiffe he had taken from her the previous night. At that moment she sprang up and gave him such a sounding box on the ear that he remained half stunned; then the three disappeared with these words:

"Imprudent youth, thou art lucky to have taken counsel of one wiser than thyself; had it not been for the angel thou bearest in thy arms, to-night thou wouldst have slept with us in the tomb, where we have slept a hundred years."

From that night Archange never entered the churchyard save on his way to church; and his companions and the rest of the young men imitated his respect for the dead.—(To be continued.)

—*All the Year Round.*

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

A NEW HOSPITAL.—The Jewish community of Prague has been endowed with an hospital at the expense of one single individual. A merchant, a member of the community, Isaac Taussig, bequeathed for the purpose 75,000 florins and a house. But what is remarkable, and greatly redounds to the credit of his heirs, two nephews and a neice—the deceased had no children—is that this bequest was not made in the will, but was only a verbal wish expressed to his heirs on his death bed. The hospital has now been opened under the name of the "Isaac and Catherine Taussig Hospital." Catherine was the name of the wife of the deceased, who, it is stated, had in his lifetime already established various communal charities, and had, indeed, proved himself a benefactor to the community.—*Israelit.*

AN ACT OF CRUELTY.—At Teplitz, in Bohemia, as a young Jewess was lately walking along the street, she suddenly felt a noose around her neck, and herself dragged along into a house, where she was received by a number of lads with loud hallooings, who began to torment her by pricking her with needles, until she fainted away. Her cries were drowned by the cries of her tormenters. "As Judas to our Saviour, so we to thee." It was only with difficulty that the poor child was rescued from their hands.—*A. Z. d. I.* We ask, who instilled such hatred to the Jews into the minds of these boys? Was it the priest from the pulpit, or the teacher at school?—*Jewish Chronicle.*

REPORT

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT PASSED April 22, 1850, concerning corporations, the Pacific Insurance Company makes the following report:

I—The amount of the capital stock of this Company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all paid in cash.....$750 000

II—The amount of assets is nine hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-eight cents.....$917,442 48

III—The Company has no debts.

IV—The amount of insurance written during the year, eleven millions nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars.....$11,977,855

The amount of Insurance in force December 31st, ten millions one hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars.....$10,120,894

V—The company insures against the following risks, viz.:

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENT, LEASES, VESSELS IN PORT AND THEIR CARGOES, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY from loss or damage by fire.

VI—The largest sums this Company will take on any one risk is $75,000, the limit fixed by law, but on all such large risks reinsurance to a certain extent will be made in other responsible companies.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 16, 1865.

William Alvord,	James DeFremery,	A. L. Tubbs,
L. B. Benchley,	G. W. Beaver,	J. B. Thomas,
E. Lazard,	Herman Michels,	D. W. C. Rice,
A. Seligman,	E. L. Goldstein,	John G. Bray,
Alfred Borel.	H. Hanssman,	David Stearns,
Charles Mayne,	Moses Ellis,	William Sherman,
Louis McLane,	A. G. Stiles,	Samuel C. Bigelow,
Lloyd Tevis,	Moses Heller,	L. Sachs,
John G. Kittle,	Edward Martin,	S. M. Wilson,
W. C. Ralston,	Alphens Bull,	William Scholle,
	H. M. Newhall.	

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.: On the 16th day of January, A. D., 1865, personally appeared before me—H. S. Homans, a Notary Public in and for said city and county, duly commissioned and sworn—A. J. Ralston, Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the statements contained in the foregoing report of the Pacific Insurance Company, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 16th day of January, A. D., 1865. H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

ja27

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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Der Potsdamer.

Als wir, ermüdet von nächtlicher Fahrt, zum ersten Male in der langersehnten Hauptstadt anlangten und, den Eisenbahnwagen verlassend, dem Schaffner unsere Dankbarkeit dafür bethätigten, daß er nach Möglichkeit unsere Bequemlichkeit gefördert hatte, war uns der Mann auch noch behülflich zur Erlangung unseres bescheidenen Gepäcks und überlieferte dieses alsdann einem Packträger mit den Worten: Ein Potsdamer! Auf unsere Bemerkung, daß dies ein Irrthum und Potsdam keineswegs unsere Vaterstadt sei, lachten die Beiden, und der Packträger rief, nachdem er den geforderten Lohn, der uns ein wenig hoch vorkam, empfangen, dem engagirten Droschkenkutscher abermals zu: Ein Potsdamer! Auch die Droschkentaxe erschien uns von unbilliger Höhe. Zu unserer Verwunderung wiederholte aber der Kutscher gegenüber dem dienenden Personale, das aus Schmelzers Hotel in der Französischen Straße hervorstürzte, die unwahre Behauptung, daß sein Passagier ein Potsdamer sei. Wir hielten eine abermalige Berichtigung nicht für erforderlich, da ja doch das Fremdenbuch, in welches wir uns einzuschreiben hatten, die ehrliche Heimath, die wir auf keinen Fall zu verleugnen dachten, aufweisen mußte; als nun aber die helle Stimme des Stubenmädchens auf dem Treppenflur die an ihre Collegin gerichteten geflügelten Worte an unser Ohr brachte: Minna, der Herr auf Numero neune soll ein r e c h t e r Potsdamer sein, da wurde es uns klar, daß es mit dem Potsdamer eine ganze besondere Bewandtniß haben müsse. Wir baten uns daher von dem Gastwirthe selbst eine Aufklärung aus. Herr Schmelzer blinzelte mit den kleinen pfiffigen Augen und sprach: „Mein Herr, ich kann Ihnen zu diesem Ehrentitel, welchen Sie so rasch in Berlin erworben haben, nur Glück wünschen; wir bezeichnen als Potsdamer einen noblen, coulanten, freigebigen Herrn, und welche hohe Meinung auch hier im Hause von Ihnen herrscht, wird Ihnen die Rechnung darthun; Sie werden das Logis um die Hälfte theurer angerechnet finden, als ein anderer Gast." Diese Aufrichtigkeit imponirte uns; wir machten aber dem offenherzigen Manne den Vorschlag, uns ein für alle Mal mit dem „Potsdamer" durch eine gute Flasche abzufinden, und als die Gläser gefüllt waren, erbaten wir uns nähere Erläuterungen über den Ursprung jener Bezeichnung, über die Umstände, welchen die Bewohner von Potsdam die Ehre verdanken, als Muster der Freigebigkeit sprüchwörtlich zu sein. Wir geben nun im Nachstehenden die Mittheilungen des erfahrenen Hoteliers:

„Nach einer sehr verbreiteten Annahme," begann Herr Schmelzer, „soll die sogenannte Potsdamerei mit der Einrichtung der Extrazüge auf der Berlin Potsdamer Bahn in Verbindung stehen. Die Billets, welche in Potsdam für Her- und Rückfahrt gelöst wurden, waren nämlich anfänglich theurer, als die hier am Orte für die Fahrt nach Potsdam und zurück gelösten; letztere waren billiger gestellt, weil die Direction die unverhältnißmäßig große Anzahl der von hier aus die Züge Besteigenden berücksichtigte und immer mehr zur Benutzung dieser Vergnugungsfahrten anreizen wollte. Der Spott darüber, daß die Potsdamer die gleiche Leistung theuerer zu bezahlen hatten, soll denn zu der sprüchwörtlichen Benennung „Potsdamer" geführt haben. Indeß gegen diese Erklärung steigen mir sehr gewichtige Bedenken auf. Ich war nämlich gerade bei einem meiner Collegen Unter den Linden anwesend, als demselben eine sehr alte und längst für verloren gehaltene Forderung bezahlt wurde. Er stöberte in den vergilbten Büchern herum, und meinem Kennerblicke fiel es alsbald auf, daß sich in diesen bei manchen Namen ein kleines P angemerkt fand, und daß die bei denselben Namen ausgeworfenen Beträge von ungewöhnlicher Höhe waren. Es konnte mir keinen Augenblick zweifelhaft sein, daß jenes ominöse P das Wort Potsdamer bedeute, und die Bücher, in welchen es sich fand, aus einer Zeit stammen, in welcher an Extrazüge nach und von Potsdam noch nicht gedacht wurde, so kann die erwähnte Erklärung wohl nicht die richtige sein. Ueberhaupt wird schwerlich auf einen einzelnen Vorfall zurückzugehen sein, sondern die Sache liegt einfach so: Die Bewohner der anderen Residenz fühlen sich natürlich zu einer gewissen Concurrenz und Rivalität mit uns Berlinern gereizt, sie möchten es uns gern zuvorthun und müssen sich doch immer auf's Neue überzeugen, daß das Beste, was wir Berliner besitzen, unser Witz, ihnen versagt ist. Sie suchen nun diesen Mangel durch klingende Münze zu ersetzen, und je witziger wir werden, desto mehr Geld lassen die eifersüchtigen Potsdamer bei uns springen; weil sie aber in ihrem hitzigen Eifer häufig in sehr unüberlegter und unzweckmäßiger Weise depensiren, so nennt man allgemein Diejenigen, deren Ausgaben zu dem beabsichtigten Zwecke in keinem Verhältnisse stehen, Potsdamer. Aufwendungen zu edlen Zwecken würden, auch wenn sie den Geber an den Bettelstab bringen, niemals als Potsdamerei bezeichnet werden, denn vor dem guten Endzwecke verstummt der Spott. Andererseits ist ein Verschwender auch kein Potsdamer, weil diesem bei seiner allgemeinen Unfähigkeit, den Werth des Geldes zu schätzen, die einzelnen unverhältnißmäßigen oder zwecklosen Ausgaben nicht zugerechnet werden können. Als charakteristisch für den Potsdamer in dem gebräuchlichen Sinne des Wortes dürfen Sie festhalten: Freigebigkeit aus verkehrten Motiven, aus Unkenntniß der Verhältnisse, oder auch unter dem Eindrucke einer Ueberraschung. Ein seltsamer Fall, in welchem das Potsdamern als eine Art akuter Krankheit plötzlich ganz sparsame und bejahrte Leute befallen, hat hier in weiteren Kreisen Aufsehen erregt, und will ich Ihnen denselben, wenn es Ihnen genehm ist, mittheilen."

Auf unsere Bitte fortzufahren, berichtete unser Wirth das Folgende:

„Der Eigenthümer eines kleinen Hauses in der Wilhelmsstraße, ein stilles Männlein von etwa 60 Jahren, bewohnte die Hinterzimmer im Erdgeschosse seines Hauses nur mit seiner in gleichem Alter stehenden Gattin. Die Leutchen waren froh, wenn sie von den Miethern keine Chicanen zu erleiden hatten, und trübten, wie man zu sagen pflegt, kein Wässerchen. Die Tyrannei eines Berliner Hauswirths hatte niemals in den friedlichen Räumen des Hauses geschaltet, und war einmal eine Differenz eingetreten, so kamen die beiden Alten rasch wieder zu ihrer Seelenruhe, im Winter, sobald sie in den Armstühlen am Ofen Platz genommen hatten und die Weißbierflasche entkorkt war, im Sommer aber unter dem Laubdache in dem Gärtchen hinter dem Hause, welches mit größter Liebe und Sorgfalt gepflegt ward. Der kleine Garten war für das würdige Paar der höchste Schatz, ihr Eins und Alles. Wenn sie Abends, nachdem die Gießkanne und die Harke zur Genüge in Bewegung gewesen waren, in der Laube saßen und mit Lust auf die kleinen Blumenbeete blickten, die so prächtig gediehen, dann schien Nichts an ihrem Glücke zu fehlen. Wer hätte gedacht, daß Philemon und Baucis an der Potsdamerei zu Grunde gehen würden!"

Unser Gastwirth seufzte sehr melancholisch, trank sein Glas aus und fuhr dann fort:

„Schwache Menschen werden mitunter durch die imponirende Willensstärke eines plötzlich in ihre Lebensbahn sich eindrängenden Dritten so beherrscht, daß sie alles Widerstandes verlustig gehen und blind den gegebenen Impulsen folgen, wenn selbst ihr Herz sich dagegen sträubt. So erging es unseren alten Freunden. Eines Tages blickte aus dem auf den Garten führenden Fenster des Nachbarhauses ein großer Mann mit schwarzem Knebelbarte und Schnurrbarte, ein vormaliger Schiffscapitain, ganz entgegen der Gewohnheit aller früheren Bewohner jener möblirten Zimmer, die sich mit dem Beranger'schen Worte "voir c'est avoir" begnügt hatten, kündigte er sofort an, daß er, sobald das Wetter sich bessere, hinunterkommen und sich des Gärtchens annehmen werde. Kaum hatten die Alten, die Frühlingssonne begrüßend, die Arbeit im Garten begonnen, so stieg in der That der schwarze Mann in rothem Schlafrocke aus dem Fenster hernieder, und begann, wie wenn sich das von selbst verstände, allerlei Aenderungen vorzunehmen. Anfänglich sträubten sich die Besitzer ein wenig, allein die Energie und unwiderstehliche Ueberredung des excentrischen Nachbars griff überall durch. Das schöne Rasenplätzchen wurde umgegraben und nebst den Blumenbeeten für eine Maulbeerpflanzung bestimmt, die ergiebigen großen Obstbäume fielen unter der Art des starken Mannes und wurden durch Schößlinge ersetzt, die Laube sogar wich einem Bienenstocke. Der Reformator gab die Seidenraupenzucht bald wieder auf, und pflanzte nun statt der Maulbeerbäume Tabakspflanzen, auch machte der Bienenstock einer kleinen Fasanerie Platz, und so ging es fort. Das alte Paar hatte die Freude an dem Gärtchen verloren, der Nachbar aber war unentbehrlich geworden. Er zog nun zu ihnen in's Haus. Da der Winter den Garten-Experimenten ein Ende machte, warf sich der Mann mit ganzer Kraft auf die Armenpflege, sowie auf die Förderung von Kunst, Wissenschaft und Sittlichkeit. Er war für sich nie eigennutzig, seine edlen Passionen aber forderten größere Mittel, als die ihm zu Gebote standen, und die Alten mußten helfen. Die unverschämtesten Bettler kamen am besten weg, Charlatans aller Art wurden reich beschenkt, das kleine Haus in der Wilhelmsstraße erschien als ein wahrer Tempel der Potsdamerei. Verlegenheiten konnten bei den wachsenden Ausgaben nicht fehlen, und der entschlossene Mann wußte sofort Rath. In der besten Absicht ließ er die alten Leute sich bei allerlei schwindelhaften Unternehmungen betheiligen, deren Prospecte von Golde strotzten, um so den gesunkenen Wohlstand wieder zu heben. Diese zweite Art des Potsdamerns kostete weit mehr und führte rascher zum Ruin, als die erste. Das Ende war die Subhastation des kleinen Hauses nebst Gärtchen. Das alte Paar fand Aufnahme bei Verwandten, der starke Mann aber war der Ansicht, daß man nur noch mehr Energie hätte entwickeln müssen, dann wäre alles gut gegangen, und er suchte sich ein neues Feld zum Experimentiren.

Die meisten Potsdamer verdankt man ohne Zweifel verliebten Thorheiten, und schwerlich mag die Zahl der Balletdamen in Berlin groß sein, welche nicht ein paar Herren, die sich dieses Titels würdig gemacht, in ihrem Gefolge sehen. Je älter die verliebten Herren sind, desto stärker tritt ihr Potsdamern hervor; die Geschenke nehmen in demselben Maße zu, wie die Kräfte abnehmen. Demnächst ist wohl das am häufigsten wiederkehrende Motiv das falsche Anstandsgefühl, welches zu Ausgaben verleitet, die doch von Denen am meisten belacht werden, zu deren Vortheile sie gemacht sind. Auch die Eitelkeit schafft viele Potsdamer; Mancher wirbt um den Ruhm der Freigebigkeit, Mancher lohnt reichlich die ihm schlau gebotene Schmeichelei. Hundert andere Motive mehren den Troß der Potsdamer, selbst der Geizhals wird mit diesem ihm antipodischen Namen belegt, wenn die Habsucht ihn in Schlingen geführt hat, welche Klügere, um ihn auszubeuten, legten. Doch das sind nur seltenere Fälle. Der Potsdamer, wie er alltäglich uns vor Augen tritt, hat ein offenes argloses Gemüth, folgt immer dem ersten Antriebe und zeigt schon in seinem Gesichte, welches Geistes Kind er ist."

Literarisches.

Dem Dr. Ludwig Philippson in Bonn gebührt das Verdienst, den Sinn für hebräische Literatur zunächst bei den deutschen Israeliten geweckt und besonders durch das von ihm begründete „Institut für Israelitische Literatur" genährt zu haben. Heute liegt uns der Prospekt eines dem letzteren ähnlichen Unternehmens vor, das von einem neubegründeten Vereine חברת מקיצי נרדמים ausgeht. Wie es in der von den Committeemitgliedern Dr. N. Adler in London, Professor S. D. Luzatto in Padua, Albert Cohn in Paris, Joseph Zedner in London, L. Silbermann in Lyk erlassenen Aufforderung zum Beitritt heißt, bezweckt der Verein:

1) Die Herausgabe solcher Manuscripte, die bis jetzt noch nicht veröffentlicht worden sind, wobei die Schriftsteller der spanischen Schule besondere Berücksichtigung finden sollen.

2) Die Herausgabe solcher Werke, die, wenngleich schon einmal veröffentlicht, jetzt jedoch fast gar nicht oder nur in wenigen Exemplaren vorhanden sind.

3) Endlich — bei besonders reger Betheiligung — auch die Herausgabe von Werken bedeutender hebräischer Schriftsteller der Jetztzeit.

Mit Zahlung von 2 Thaler jährlich erwirbt man das Recht eines Vereinsmitgliedes und wird zugleich Abonnent der herauszugebenden Werke. — Von letzteren sind bereits einige erschienen, welche sich durch correcten Druck und gefällige Ausstattung auszeichnen. Während jedoch das Philippson'sche Institut auch dem Laien die Schätze unserer Literatur zugänglich macht, beschränkt das neue Unternehmen seine Wirkung auf den Kreis der Gelehrten, indem es nur die hebräischen Grundtexte wiedergiebt und die bisher veröffentlichten Mannfripte größtentheils nur Commentare zum Talmud enthalten. Die Redaktion.

— Aus A l e p p o schreibt Herr Nerson, Direktor der israelitischen Schule zu Bagdad, an die „Archives Israelites":

„Die jüdische Bevölkerung Aleppos beläuft sich auf 8,000 Seelen. Fast der ganze Engroshandel ist in ihren Händen, und drei italienische Israeliten, der Familie Pimoto angehörend, vertreten die Regierungen von Rußland, Oesterreich und Preußen als Consuln. Die große Synagoge soll nach einer allgemein verbreiteten Tradition noch vor der Zerstörung des zweiten Tempels erbaut worden sein. Die Architectur der Decke jedoch und die Reihen der Säulen, welche sie stützen, tragen den Stempel der arabischen Baukunst. An der linken Seite des Synagogenhofes befindet sich ein kleiner Keller, welcher ungefähr 2 Metres hoch, lang und breit ist. Hier soll der Prophet Esra bei seiner Rückkehr aus Babylon geruht haben. Eine ewige Lampe ist dem Andenken daran geweiht. Man bewahrt hier auch eine Sepher Thora, welche ebenfalls von Esra herstammen soll. Mitten in der Stadt sieht man die Ruinen eines mächtigen Schlosses der alten Citadelle von Aleppo. Wie die Israeliten behaupten, soll dasselbe unter der Herrschaft König Davids erbaut worden sein. Man behauptet sogar, daß sich in demselben ein Stein befinde, welcher folgende hebräische Inschrift tragen soll: „Joab den Zerujah hat diese Festung erbaut." Unglücklicherweise haben alle Nachforschungen nach diesem Steine zu keinem Resultate geführt.

In jüngster Zeit hat hier fast 3 Stunden lang ein furchtbarer Sturm gewüthet. Hagelsteine in der Größe eines Eies fielen auf die Stadt und deren Umgebungen. Die Hagelsteine fielen in mein Bett, indem sie zu den zerbrochenen Fensterscheiben hereinschlugen. Seit Menschengedenken hat man nichts ähnliches gesehen. Glücklicher Weise sind nur Verwüstungen, aber kein Menschenleben zu beklagen. (Nach dem M. Israelit.)

— Zinelli, der Bischof von Treviso, welcher sich schon beim 300jährigen Jubiläum des Tridentiner Concils durch fanatische Angriffe gegen alle Andersgläubigen hervorthat, hat wieder von sich reden gemacht. Er hat nämlich ein wohlhabender Industrieller, israelitischer Religion, Mandolfo Levi. Die Achtung, welche der Verstorbene bei der Bevölkerung genoß, brachte es mit sich, daß sich eine große Volksmenge zu seinem Leichenbegängnisse einfand. Dieses gab dem Herrn Bischof Veranlassung, von der Kanzel herab gegen solche unkatholische Haltung der Bevölkerung zu eifern. Die Rede erhielt noch durch den Umstand ein besonderes Relief, daß, während in einer katholischen Kirche gegen die Ungläubigen gepredigt wurde, Hunderte von armen Katholiken vor der Wohnung des Verstorbenen die Almosen in Empfang nahmen, welche er, der J u d e, den C h r i s t e n hinterlassen hatte.

London, 13. Dez.—In dem Archiv eines Birminghamer Rechtsanwalts hat sich ein Bündel von etwa einem Dutzend Actenstücken vorgefunden, von denen man sich einzelne beachtenswerthe Aufschlüsse über S h a k e s p a r e ' s L e b e n verspricht. Die Documente erstrecken sich über den Zeitraum von 1573 bis 1662 und werfen Licht auf die Geschichte einiger Häuser und Grundstücke in Henley Street, Stratford, welche früher an das Eigenthum der Familie Shakespeare anstießen und jetzt einen Theil des die Geburtsstätte des Dichters umgebenden Gartens bilden. Der Name John Shakespeares, des Vaters, kommt häufig im Context, so wie als Zeugenunterschrift vor, und auch William Shakespeare selbst wird wiederholentlich erwähnt. Die Actenstücke sind vor der Hand zu genauerer Untersuchung in dem Museum zu Stratford niedergelegt worden und man hofft, daß weitere Nachforschungen noch zur Entdeckung ähnlicher Documente führen werden, aus deren Inhalt sich die dürftigen Notizen die uns von des größten Britischen Dichters äußerem Leben überkommen sind, einigermaßen ergänzen und in strengeren Zusammenhang bringen lassen.

K r e f e l d, 15. Nov. — Bekanntlich hat der verewigte Herr P h i l i p p d e G r e i f f (Christ) der israelitischen Gemeinde zu L i n n bei Krefeld zum Bau des neuen Gotteshauses ein Capital von 8,000 Thalern testirt, zu welcher Schenkung am 18. Mai d. J. die landesherrliche Genehmigung eingegangen. Die hochherzige Tochter des Verewigten, Frau R h o d i u s, schenkte zu demselben Zwecke das an der Hauptstraße schön gelegene Bauterrain von 36 Ruthen 80 Fuß. Gestern feierte nun die Gemeinde die Grundlegung. Als Ehrengäste waren zur Feier erschienen die Herren: Rabbiner Dr. Veilchenfeld von Düsseldorf (in Vertretung des erkrankten Herrn Oberrabbiner Dr. Bodenheimer), Landrath Lepsner, der Pfarrer der katholischen Gemeinde zu Linn, die Bürgermeister von Linn und Bockum, die Vertreter der israelitischen Gemeinden Uerdingen, Bockum und Krefeld u. a. m. Auch die verehrte Frau Rhodius war zugegen. Die Feier war sehr würdig und Predigt, Gesang, die Ausschmückung des Platzes und ein Festmahl machten den tiefsten Eindruck auf alle Anwesenden. (A. Z. d. J.)

London.—Mosenthal, unser Glaubensgenosse, ist, seitdem die Amerikanerin Miß Bateman als Lea (Deborah) Furore gemacht hat, auf der Englischen Bühne wüthende Mode geworden. Sein „Sonnenwendhof" wurde von Mr. Macfarren zu der traurigen Oper mißbraucht, welche unter dem Titel „Helwellyn" das erste Fiasco der neugegründeten „Englischen National-Opern-Gesellschaft" in Coventgarden bezeichnet. Dasselbe Drama ist in ziemlich wörtlicher Uebersetzung auf dem Haymarket Theater in Szene gegangen und hat mit Madame Beatrice Furore gemacht. Ein anderes seiner Dramen (welches? wird noch geheim gehalten) wird für Miß Bateman vorbereitet und soll bei dem Wiedererscheinen dieser Amerikanischen Künstlerin in der Hauptstadt gegeben werden.

P a r i s, 11. Dez.—Das vom Pascha von Syrien unterdrückte jüdische Wochenblatt „Libanon" soll binnen Kurzem hier wieder erscheinen; der frühere Herausgeber ist zu diesem Zwecke hier gewesen und hat auch die nöthige Unterstützung gefunden.—Am 6. Dezember fand das Leichenbegängniß des hiesigen amerikanischen Gesandten Dayton statt. Der französische Minister des Auswärtigen, fast das ganze diplomatische Corps und ein großer Theil der höchsten französischen Staatsbeamten wohnten der Trauerfeierlichkeit bei. Von der amerikanischen Capelle wurden die sterblichen Ueberreste des Dahingeschiedenen nach der Eisenbahn gebracht, um von dort nach Havre resp. nach New York geführt zu werden.

— M e y e r b e e r hat zu der „Afrikanerin" keine Balletmusik componirt, weil er glaubte, daß die Oper auch ohne sie Anerkennung finden werde. Die Pariser Operndirection, die ihr Publikum besser kennen muß, ist aber anderer Meinung, weil sie sehr gut weiß, daß die sogenannte Opern-Elite dann fortbleibt, wenn sie ihre Favoritinnen nicht auf den Brettern sieht. Man will nun, da man es nicht wagt, dazu Tänze von fremder Hand schreiben zu lassen, ein oder einige Chöre, mit denen allenfalls Tanzpas in Verbindung gebracht werden können, dazu benutzen. Die Angaben des Rhythmus und der anzuwendenden Tanzfiguren sind Herrn Saint-Leon in Petersburg, der deshalb nach Paris berufen ist, übertragen worden. Die Bühnenproben der Oper werden am 15. Dezember beginnen, die erste Aufführung aber ist für Mitte März in Aussicht gestellt. Die Ausstattung soll Alles übertreffen, was in Paris bisher von derartigem gesehen worden.

P a r i s, 6. Dez.—Die Professoren des College de France versammelten sich am 28. November, um der Staatsregierung zwei Candidaten für den Lehrstuhl des Hebräischen, Chaldäischen und Syrischen an Stelle des Herrn Renan zu präsentiren. Sie wählten e i n s t i m m i g S. Munt, Mitglied des Instituts, Mitglied und Sekretär des israelitischen Central Consistoriums, und an zweiter Stelle mit Majorität Herrn Derenburg, ebenfalls Israelit. (A. Isr.)

B e r l i n, 15. Dez. — Die Gerichtskosten des Polenprozesses, einschließlich der Reisegelder und Diäten für die vernommenen Zeugen belaufen sich auf ca. 300,000 Thaler. Das auf dem Hofe des Gefängnisses in Moabit für die Verhandlung errichtete Gebäude, dessen Herstellung 6,000 Thaler kostet, ist in öffentlicher Versteigerung für den Preis von 2,000 Thaler zum Abbruch verkauft worden.

F r a n k f u r t a. M., 1. Dez. Die Bürger- und Realschule der hiesigen jüdischen Gemeinde empfing vor einigen Tagen den Besuch des Grafen Woronzow, Mitglied des russischen Kultusministeriums, der von seiner Regierung beauftragt ist, von den Einrichtungen der jüdischen Schulen in Deutschland Kenntniß zu nehmen.

— Man schreibt uns aus B e r l i n, 10. Dez.: Als Kuriosum theile ich Ihnen mit, daß der Kaiserlich Russische Balletmeister Pelipa ein neues Ballet arrangirt hat, welches die Tochter Pharao's heißt und Moses Jugendgeschichte zum Stoff hat. Herr Pelipa ist nach Moskau berufen, um das Ballet dort in Szene zu setzen.

W i e n. — Dem berühmten jüdischen Dichter L. A. Frankl ist vom Könige von Preußen der Kronenorden verliehen worden.

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He will not make elaborate pretensions to any mysterious claims made by many in the profession, but flatters himself that a constant and extensive practice of nineteen years, with due attention to all improvements extant, will capacitate him to compete with any in the profession. Teeth set in any style, or on any base desired—Gold, Platina, Silver, or Vulcanite, now much in vogue. Teeth plugged substantially, with all popular materials. Teeth extracted with or without anæsthetic agencies. All professional services—Medical, Surgical, or Mechanical—insured to give satisfaction, or no charge.
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Southwest corner Market and Second streets, up stairs, Opposite Gilbert's Museum.
ALPERS & W. WILSON beg to inform the public that they will teach all the Fashionable and Modern Dances now in vogue; also, Stage Dancing. Days of Tuition for adults, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ P. M.
Children's Classes, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 P. M.
Select Soirees will be given on every THURSDAY, at 8½ P. M. Private Lessons will be given at the Hall, or at private residences, at any hour of the day.
The Hall can be rented for Balls, Parties, Weddings, or Religious Service, etc., with or without music. Apply at the Hall.
Also, Music engagements for Mr. C. Alpers' Metropolitan Band will be taken and promptly attended to. fe3-3m

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No. 321 Montgomery street, corner of Montgomery and Summer, between California and Pine.
Dealer in all kinds of fine Wines and Liquors, and importer of pure Bourbon Whiskeys. Families, Passengers, Clubs, and Parties supplied with the choicest brands of imported Brandies. Wines and Whiskeys. Fine Old Bourbon, Pure New England Rum, California Wines, etc., in quantities to suit, and guaranteed to be unexcelled in flavor and quality.
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Invigorate the System and enliven the mind.
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Overcome the effects of Drunkenness and Late Hours.
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Cure all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.
ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS
Are Palatable to the Taste.
They are the
BEST BITTERS IN THE MARKET
And when once used will always be called for again.
They are made in the most careful manner
FROM PURE OLD WHEAT WHISKEY,
Medicated from Roots and Herbs,
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By a new process, PATENTED, whereby no Drugs or Gas is used.
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IT IS SURE AND SAFE!
Teeth inserted in every style.
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Have just imported a fine stock of
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REPS, DAMASKS,
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Latest Styles and New Designs.
au12 tf

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FRESH FISH
SAVE MONEY—CHEAP AND GOOD.
New World Market Buildings,
CLAY, COMMERCIAL & LEIDESDORFF STS.,
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The Fishermen's Association of San Francisco, beg to inform their patrons and the public in general, that they have removed their market to the buildings on Clay, Commercial and Leidesdorff streets, formerly known as the "New World Market," where from the increased facilities afforded, they will be able to accommodate all. Their new location is in the immediate vicinity of the large and oldest markets; is of easy access, and will be maintained with every care.
The prices will be regulated daily according to the supply of Fish in the market, and will be fixed at the lowest possible rates. The prices so fixed will be conspicuously posted throughout the market.
The market will be opened daily (Sundays excepted) from 5 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday nights till 10 o'clock.
☞ Orders from the interior will be promptly attended to, and fish, carefully packed, will be forwarded to any part of the State. ja20

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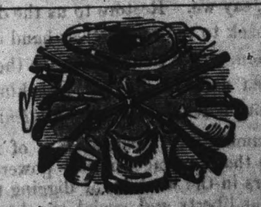
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Best Quality of Cartridges for Rifles and Pistols.
All orders promptly attended to, and Satisfaction guaranteed. je27

CARL L. WILHELM,
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N. E. Cor. Howard & Fourth streets,
San Francisco. my26 tf

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 5625 (1865).

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business pertaining to THE HEBREW:

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A large number of interior subscribers are still in debt to us for their last year's subscription, and they will materially oblige us by remitting the same at as early a date as possible. As a general thing the majority of subscribers are very prompt, some of whom have already sent us their subscriptions for the present volume in advance, yet there is a large amount still standing on our books as due us, the receipt of which would materially aid us in our business transactions. We hope this hint will suffice.

TO OUR COTEMPORARIES.

WE would esteem it a special favor, if our cotemporaries abroad in quoting from our columns would, in crediting THE HEBREW for information or extracts, prefix San Francisco, California. Whilst it is highly gratifying to us to see many articles from our columns honored by insertion in journals in Europe, it would be still more pleasing if the acknowledgment would convey that the intelligence came from the far-off shores of the Occident.

IT is somewhat questionable if the cause of progress and liberality is advancing equally with the present age. At times in the history of the world, advance has been checked and the public have retrograded. Looking at the condition of affairs, political and social at home and abroad, it must seem as if the wheels of the car of progress have been chocked, and that a revulsion in feeling, if not in public sentiment, has commenced. We lately referred to the very bigoted and intolerant Encyclical letter of the head of the Roman Church; we can add to it the intolerance of the Greek Church, the socialistic revolutions in the German States which now threaten the peace of Europe, and the late attempt by a religious body which assembled in Philadelphia to introduce religion into the political government of the United States. The Constitution of the United States expressly provides that no connection shall exist between religion and the government of the country. Reformers, and a very mild term it is to apply to such meddlers, now desire that the same should be amended so as to acknowledge the Christian faith. The corner-stone of our commonwealth is religious and political freedom; tamper with these principles, and the whole fabric tumbles into ruins. It is not enough that our rights are menaced by sedition and rebellion, but in the very heart of the North a new element of discord must arise, and threaten the stability of our very government. The liberalists of Europe have been in the habit of looking to the United States, and with full justice, as the land of free development of the human mind, where the question of religious belief placed no bar of enmity or exclusion between its numerous inhabitants; a land which recognized no disability from difference in faith, but proclaimed itself the refuge for the oppressed of all creeds. The Constitution of the United States stands pre-eminent to the world as the most liberal charter in existence; yet there are those whose mad zeal would endeavor to prevent the very intention of the framers of that document, and so alter it to make it a by-word and scorn among all nations. They labor to destroy the liberty of thought, speech and conscience, and without them, what would be the so-called liberty of America?—a hollow mockery. Suppose for a moment that the Constitution should be amended and Christianity acknowledged, of what direct benefit would it be? What peculiar creed would be recognized? None; but on the contrary, all citizens differing in religious belief would be ostracised, and the lauded fabric of a free and enlightened Republic would fade from view. Better a despotism, than such a perverted and demoralized government, say we. Restore to us the dark ages; give us back to the remorseless hand of bigoted persecution, rather than so deceive the ear with the sacred name of liberty. Speaking on this subject, our cotemporary, the *Occident*, says:

It is humiliating to behold men of influence, and more than average mortal powers, acting as pioneers in the working of digging the grave of religious liberty and social equality; but it is after all a return to the first principles of the dominant religion on this continent, "that who is not for us is against us," and we are neither surprised nor terrified at this daring attempt to make Protestantism do in America what Romanism has failed to accomplish in the Old World, to wit:—introduce a uniformity of belief, and afterwards of practice, in accordance with what may be deemed by the *conquering* party of the doctrines of Christianity. We use the italicised word with due deliberation; for until one sect, or at least a combination of sects, has made its exposition of Christianity the accepted views by the vast majority of the inhabitants of the country, no serious thought of any amendment to the Constitution can be thought of, and many years must elapse before this contingency will occur; since so many individuals and sects are interested in preserving their right to *free* thought, that the march of the exclusive policy must be more or less slow. At the same time we are free to confess that the success of the new movement is not impossible, nor even improbable. Four years ago it was merely a speck in the political horizon, when one of the numerous bunches of the Presbyterian church, sitting at Alleghany city, Pennsylvania, first publicly broached the subject, and sent a memorial to Congress by the hands of Senator Summer of Massachusetts, of which transaction we took notice in No. 43 of our eighteenth volume, which was issued weekly. But at this day those who sit in the council of the *exclusionists* are members of various evangelical sects, and a former governor of Pennsylvania, and at present director of the U. S. Mint, does not disdain the post of honor to preside over their deliberations. Four years were in olden days but a small portion of time. But at the present period events jostle each other so rapidly that months suffice to do the work which formerly required years to mature, and it is therefore possible that the movement to christianizing the Constitution may be speedily brought into Congress, say within a space of fourteen months, with some chance of being favorably received, if the ruling party should choose to consider it compatible with its interests to have the matter there agitated. We will honestly state our impression that the executive himself entertains no opinions in common with the present convention; on the contrary we think ourself justified in supposing that he is liberal in religious matters; but it is still possible on the other hand, that his supporters may not wait for his consent, or rather bring the subject up in Congress for debate against his wishes. We would not hazard a long peep into the arcana of the future as to the result,—we might perchance be deceived; but we do not venture on debateable ground in asserting that religious intolerance, *Rishuth* proper, is increasing in this country on the one hand, while rank infidelity, including the spiritual manifestation madness, is extending with equal rapidity on the other. The present civil war, which has developed the capacity for hateful passions in the people in both sections to an alarming extent, has cast a veil over the beneficent light of sober reason, and the effect on the moral future of the country does not promise to be what a philanthropist might desire, though here too, the calculations of the timid may fail and disappoint him agreeably by an emerging of the republic unscathed from the fiery trial.

THE MASQUERADE.

The first grand Masquerade Ball, given last Wednesday evening at Platt's Music Hall, by the Eureka Social Club, was a most brilliant affair. Early in the evening the galleries were filled with eager spectators, and long before the dancing commenced they were so crowded that there was hardly standing room. Seeing so many beautiful and charming young ladies, it would be a delicate matter for any one to name the belle of the evening. The various toilettes were the perfection of elegance. One of the most beautifully dressed was the Riding Amazon, with a jockey hat and feather and a heavy rich black velvet robe; she was commanding in appearance, and attracted great attention. The Spanish Peasant Girl made a most graceful appearance, and the Gipsy was remarkable for her neatness and deportment—her costume being singularly appropriate. At 10 o'clock the Organ-grinder entered the hall with a Tamborine Girl, who performed her part charmingly and was greatly admired by all. During the intervals of dancing, the Organ-grinder displayed his proficiency; on his instrument was placed a placard, which read as follows: "Contributions in aid of the Hebrew Free School Fund," and through the great exertions of the Tamborine Girl thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents were realized; and had the vast audience known, particularly those in the gallery, what the collection was for, a much larger sum would have been collected. The "Queen of Night" was dressed very tastefully, and the "Daughter of the Regiment" looked exceedingly martial, and displayed great talent in beating the drum; she was "the observed of all observers." One of the most striking features, was the lady dressed in full costume of the *Daily Alta California*. The "Fat Boy" was the most prominent character present, and behaved as though he had been a veteran actor. The Chinaman was also very witty and natural, and could not have been better. Our space will not permit us to make a more extended notice, suffice it to say, that Mephistopheles, the various Highlanders, Catholic Priests, Jewish Rabbi, (who by the way bestowed innumerable blessings on the vast assembly in a most delightful manner), the Spanish, Mexican, French, Polish and Scotch Ladies, Carriboo Miners, Devils, Clowns, *Sonntagjaeger*, Kings of different ages, times and nations, etc., and well were the Army and Navy of all countries represented; Volunteer Firemen, with others. All added greatly to the enjoyment of those present.

At 11 o'clock, all persons in the gallery were invited by one of the instrumentalists, in the name of the Club, to join in the dance in the main hall, and about half an hour afterwards, the masked ones were requested to unmask themselves, which added another gay scene to the festival.

The music was excellent, the supper fine, giving general satisfaction.

The Committee of Arrangements deserve great praise for their exertions, and the Eureka Club may well feel proud of their first masquerade ball, which passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the annual meeting held by the Chebra Bikur Cholim Ukedisha, on Sunday, February 12, 1865, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Fitel Phillips, re-elected; Vice-President, P. Abrahamson; Recording Secretary, William Meyer, re-elected; Permanent Secretary, Isaiah Cohn, re-elected; Treasurer, M. Blass; Trustees—J. Meyer, D. Plato, William Geist, re-elected, A. S. Goldstein and Isidor Charles; Messenger, Ph. Berg, re-elected.

Col. Bulkley, the General Superintendent of the Russian International Telegraph, is now in this city, engaged in making preparations for the prosecution of the enterprise early in the spring. Its successful issue is a thing to be desired.

OUR VIRGINIA CITY LETTER.

VIRGINIA CITY, February 13th, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—Though I am no "Chronicler of events" by profession, I still feel called upon occasionally to acquaint you with anything of interest transpiring here. If I thereby trespass upon your columns and tire the patience of your readers, you must ascribe it to my desire to speak of our co-religionists in general, and the Order of B. B. in particular. Yesterday evening we, that is the members of the B. B., had a grand old time, in fact a gala day. How closely our pleasures are interwoven with the stern realities of life, became painfully apparent on this occasion. In the morning we were called upon to attend a funeral; a child's funeral, it is true, only a little waif in humanities' ocean—still a child, that was not only dear to its parents, but to everybody else who looked at it. With two years to act and speak like a boy of six, is nothing uncommon, but to combine with this intellect an ideal face, as pretty as ever painter's imagination created one, is something not usually met with. Many were the mourners, and deeply affected were they by the solemn prayers of Rev. Dr. H. M. Bien, who officiated as the minister at the burial. "Out of sight out of mind," however, is the great maxim of society; and well it is so, that man can so easily forget his sorrows, for if not, he would be wretchedly depressed in his spirits for the greater part of his existence. But little, and only at long intervals, we partake of life's pleasures. Better far then, that we are able to adapt ourselves to circumstances, and by draining the cup of gaiety, bid temporarily, at least, farewell to our gloom.

There was hardly a trace of sorrow left on the countenances of those, who in the forenoon had accompanied a corpse to its final resting place, when in the afternoon they were assembled to witness and bear part in the institution of a new Lodge of the I. O. B. B.; a new link to the long chain of the Order, that promises to eclipse all other secret societies. Truly has your worthy correspondent, Mr. S. E., in your last week's issue remarked, that it was pre-ordained for man not to be alone, and that the Jews have, and on all occasions do exhibit, a desire to form themselves into benevolent societies. Not that they require conventional ties to induce them to follow the path of Benevolence. Thither they are naturally inclined. Long suffering and oppression has developed that great trait of their character, at a very early period, already. To-day, however, partaking of the blessings of an enlightened century, honored and esteemed by all, whose mind keeps step with the progress of an age that consigns bigotry to its fit resting place, the past—they feel that there is a duty devolving upon them, *to illumine the mental darkness that still hold enthralled thousands of our race*, is the grand, the sublime object of the I. O. B. B. Benevolence, Brotherly Love and Harmony are principles, articles of faith almost, by which any man might be guided in the course of righteousness, the path of virtue, that all can pursue and thereby gain that goal which we all covet; but the Order B. B. has still a higher, grander object, *the cultivation of the mind*. For this reason the Israelites flock to it; on this account the Order flourishes, and already embraces thousands and thousands in its folds. Here, in this country town, separated from the civilized world by an almost insurmountable barrier, the imposing Sierra Nevada mountains, the want of society is more keenly felt than at other places, and our co-religionists hailed the opportunity with joy that promised them not only relief from the monotony of every-day life, but also held out the promise to them to profitably employ their spare time. They therefore applied to the M. W. D. G. L. No. 4, for a Charter, which was speedily granted to them; and yesterday "King Solomon Lodge" was instituted by our worthy D. G. N. A. No doubt most of your readers are aware of the ceremonies used on such occasions; but seldom, if ever, were the charges more impressively delivered, than by our efficient G. L. officer, Br. Louis Schwartz. Of course there was a supper after the institution of the new Lodge; such a repast as only sage brush Washoe can get up. My mouth waters even now, when I call to mind the many delicacies that covered the table. Turkeys and chickens, and ducks and geese, without end—roasted, fried, boiled and stewed; a person had only to express a wish, a preference, and it was immediately gratified. Social as the gathering was, however, the new made B. B. took particular pains to confine the mirth that pervaded the assemblage, in its proper bounds, by conducting the supper on an entirely *temperate* principle, so much so, indeed, that no hired temperance lecturer could find fault with them.

Owing to this serious though by no means objectionable practice, your correspondent was enabled to note down the eloquent speeches and remarks made at the table. Some watery toasts, confined to the success of the new Lodge, found a ready response by its members, after which Br. Barney D. Woolf, the President of King Solomon Lodge, arose and spoke at length about the purposes and aims of the I. O. B. B. At the close of his remarks he recited a most beautiful poem of Leigh Hunt. The tears trickled down his cheeks, when he had finished, and the feeling he betrayed, did honor to him as a man and as a true B. B. The indefatigable Cashier of glorious Nevada Lodge 52, Br. S Rosener, followed next, and by his humorous and witty speech soon dispelled the cloud that for a moment had obscured the general mirth. Commencing, he begged the Brother's pardon, he would not follow the train of thoughts of his predecessor, he could not appeal to the tender passions and affections of the heart, but would content himself with simply reminding those present, that they had a duty to perform there, an act of universal love, which even extends to lifeless things; they had to relieve the table of its weight of delicacies, if not it would surely break down. They should show due appreciation to the culinary talents of "mine host" and his lady, and he for one would set them a good example, by finishing the fowl before him and he hoped the brethren would imitate him and his predecessor, quoting all the poultry (poetry?) which lay around loose. Br. Louis Schwartz being loudly called for, gave some very interesting statistics about the wonderful growth and prosperity of the Order, and wound his remarks up with a toast for the M. W. D. G. Lodges, of the I. O. B. B. Br. John A. Moch followed with a toast for the several Officers of the respective Grand Lodges, after which Br. Louis Korniker toasted the Constitutional Grand Lodge. The President of Nevada Lodge 52, came next, but was at a loss, what institution or lodge to toast, as they all had received their share already. Being of an easy dispositon he would choose an easy theme, but one which is not to be exhausted, "Harmony." Whatever may be said about Benevolence, and Brotherly Love, they are natural to man, and are early instilled into the mind of every Israelitish child; there they grow and expand, until they become a matter of course, but Harmony has to be cultivated. A rare plant, it must be tended with care and fostered with patience. Essential to the reconciliation of the different elements of which society is composed, its importance has been conceived by the originators of the Order, and they have adopted it as the mediator to further the great work they intended to erect. That they have thus far succeeded, shows the spirit that prevails throughout the meetings of the several Lodges of the I. O. B. B. In the Scriptures we read of that time to come, where the lamb shall peaceably graze and quench his thirst alongside the lion. This is the emblem of that spiritual harmony which the Order strives to attain. In our midst we know of no dissension, the different nationalities to us are but the indications of geographical situations. Low prejudices can never be in unison with a true B. B. He is taught to love all mankind alike, to consider every fellow man his brother, no matter what country claims his birth, no matter what calling he follows, as long as it is an honorable one. Thus harmony is the great tie, the tower of strength of that brotherhood that has taken upon itself the glorious task of uniting all Israelites, of promulgating knowledge amongst them.

Several other Brothers spoke next, until the time arrived for breaking up. Before departing, however, a motion was unanimously carried, to call at the house of several brethren, prominent members of the Order, who for some very good cause, (I don't mean curtain lectures), had left earlier. So first we went to the house of Br. Joe Barnett, who had the [miss] fortune to get married lately, and arriving there, we made the air resound with many a joyous song. After tearing the young couple from Morpheus's embrace, in which they undoubtedly were locked, we left for another scene of action. Our next visit was paid to our worthy Vice President, Br. John A. Moch, and, like or not, he had to stand our serenade. The houses of Br. Charles Levy and Louis Korniker were then visited in turn, and at the latter place we found all the inmates expecting us; and a splendid lunch, consisting of all kinds of drinkables, of which we, good humoredly and condescendingly partook. Here ended our nocturnal visits, and we dispersed to our respective homes.

Before closing, I will give you the names of the Officers installed for the ensuing term of King Solomon Lodge: Barney D. Woolf, President; John A. Moch, Vice-President; M. Seligman, Secretary; Joe Barnett, Cashier; H. F. Lewitt, Financial Secretary; Louis Korniker, W.; A. Gruenwald, G.; S. Rosener, M.

NESOP.

KEEP YOUR HANDS CLEAN.

Pray do not throw down this paper impatiently, as soon as you shall have read its title, exclaiming angrily, "O, we have heard enough about cleanliness from these preachers." I don't intend to treat on that subject this time; but I merely wish you to give a few moments to the consideration of a verse or two selected from one of the noble Psalms of King David.

"Who shall ascend the hill of the Lord, and who shall stand in His holy place? He who hath clean hands and a pure heart: who hath not lifted up his soul into vanity, nor sworn deceitfully."

Now, the task I have set myself to-day is to ascertain how many of us may be found worthy to ascend to our Almighty Father, on the first condition our text sets before us. Who among us have clean hands?

You, who never omit to wash your hands before you sit down to table, or previously to entering the Synagogue, may, perhaps, feel perfectly easy on this point, and think yourselves quite entitled to aspire to be received by God. Don't be so confident. Ask yourselves whether water alone can remove the dirt from your hands?

How did you earn the meal to which you are sitting down so comfortably? Was honesty at the root of all your gains? Did you make that last half-sovereign in open trading, or was it gotten by over-reaching your less intelligent fellow-tradesman? Was this extra shilling, think you, earned by giving your customer its fair equivalent, or was it the produce of a trade lie? In that little profitable piece of business you did the other day, have you any suspicion that you took advantage of the helpless position of the miserable man from whom you bought those articles at a price so far beneath their real value? You know best: you can answer these questions to your own conscience, perhaps, with greater confidence than you can to me, because your conscience won't tell tales to any one but yourself. But be certain that God knows whether your answer should be yes or no—guilty or not guilty.

And when, having washed your hands, you enter the Synagogue, are you sure you enter the House of God with a purified heart? Does the stream of water remove from your hands the stains of guilt with which your conduct has soiled them? You know best how deep dyed are these stains—secreted, perchance, where no *man* will discover them. But say, can you hide your thoughts from God, and will water wash out the poison you administer to your soul, by nursing tenderly to your evil passions, whilst you try vainly to cheat your Maker with a lip-service to which you give the name of prayer?

I should be blaming you to little purpose for the mode in which you wash your hands, if I did not point out to you a more effectual method of cleansing them. Hear the process Isaiah recommends—not at all an easy one, but, nevertheless, a means we all have in our power to adopt, aided by God's help and our own good intentions.

"Wash yourselves," says the prophet, "Make yourselves clean! *Put away the evil of your actions from before mine eyes: cease from doing evil.* LEARN TO DO WELL. Seek justice; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow."

Learn to do well and avoid doing evil: it is thus Isaiah recommends us to keep our hands clean. I have admitted that the path is difficult one, but the difficulty exists only in the start. If we set out with the intention of well-doing, we shall find the road a straight and easy one to follow. Virtue soon becomes a habit which few who have once clad themselves in it, are seen to cast off. In return for the many kindnesses a bounteous Creator has shown towards us in this world, we cannot do a great deal. Now the best thing we can do, (and all of us, rich and poor, hold the power to do it within our grasp,) is to show a good example. Example is so powerful, either for good or for evil.

How then can we attain this mighty end?

The answer is simple. We must all learn to do well; all put away the evil of our actions from before God's eyes, and thus all encourage one another in the pursuit of virtue. To follow the examples of those who excel is a desire that pervades all human nature. To make my meaning clearer, I will call to my aid a familiar illustration.

Many of my readers have been present at a great horse-race, and those who have not, can form a tolerably good idea of what it is from the drawings they have seen representing it. They will have observed that although all the horses start fair, there are one or two who get ahead of the others. These are in their turn distanced by their opponents, urged on at the thought that without a struggle they will not gain the goal. The jockeys know full well that but one horse can win the race, and each is encouraged to try his utmost as he views the efforts all are making to come in first. And even after the winning post is gained, observe with what eagerness the losers strive for the second and the third places. Some of the horses come in the better for the ordeal through which they have passed: some are evidently distressed by the excessive fatigue they have undergone; a few have been left altogether behind, or have fallen on the war; but al have shown a noble emulation we shall do well to imitate.

Suppose now that we start a great moral race,—its object, the pursuit of virtue,—its prize, the attainment of heaven. Let us strive to gain the winning post with as mighty efforts as were ever thrown into horse racing either by men or beasts. The prize we struggle for is one of far greater value than any that can be awarded on earth, and is at the same time everlasting, imperishable. Moreover, it has this advantage, that every one can gain it. Here, there need be no first, second, and third. None need be left behind. There is room enough in Heaven for all who win a place there to occupy an equal position. Is not this a race worth entering on? No deceit, no swindling, to affect our chances of coming in first: but every racer judged on his own merits by a just judge and an Almighty standard.

Come, friends: let us enter ourselves for this race, and let the business of our lives be to qualify ourselves for the winning post. To do this we must keep our hands clean from all iniquity, and our hearts from all deceit; and not only must we do no ill to our neighbors, but we must seek the welfare of all. You know that a man cannot touch pitch without carrying away with him its odour—perhaps, also, its dirt. When you see pitch, therefore, avoid it; but if you should already have chanced to touch it do not delay to cleanse yourselves from its stains, and learn from experience to shun it in the future.—*London Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge.*

The unusually large number of emigrants for some time past leaving for Mexican ports, aroused the suspicions of many good citizens, who have imagined that these departures boded anything but peace and friendliness to the United States Government. This week, however, the Commandant of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. McDowell, has issued an order requiring every person to report and receive a permit before he can embark on any vessel sailing for Mexico. This precaution is rendered necessary, as there is every reason to believe that armed bands are assembling in the lower countries for hostile purposes. Of course, this order will create dissatisfaction in some quarters; but all loyal citizens will admit the necessity and cheerfully conform to its requirements.

For two weeks past we have been waiting anxiously for telegraphic news from the East; but up to this writing nothing has come to hand. In the early part of the week, rumors were current that an express would run between the two extremes of the disconnected wires. By this means it is hoped to obtain some intelligence. Our mercantile and business community feel the loss of the electric communicator greatly, while the general public are much disappointed by the non-receipt of their daily budget of war-news.

Proposals have been made to the Board of Supervisors for the purchase of the city's interest in the San Jose Railroad. The amount of stock owned by the city is 3,000 shares, valued at $300,000. As the arrangement proposed is deemed perfectly equitable, we presume the city fathers will relieve themselves and the corporation of all responsibility in the affairs of the company as soon as possible.

OLYMPIC CLUB EXHIBITION.—The members of this flourishing and popular club will give a grand promenade exhibition at Platt's Hall, on Wednesday evening next. The exercises will consist of physical displays and feats of strength and agility by various members. The entertainment will conclude with dancing, for which ample arrangements have been made by the Committee, through whom alone ladies' tickets can be obtained.

Last year a great many persons did not get any Matzoth for Passover, which was partially owing to their own neglect, and the scarcity of the same. We would advise all to send their orders for Matzoth to those from whom they intend to take them, as soon as possible, so that they may be supplied in time.

The pluvial weather during the week was very timely and beneficial, succeeding, as it did, in laying the dry sand, and enabling promenaders to take their pleasure with less inconvenience.

THE HEBREW FREE SCHOOL has now about 115 scholars, of which number the parents of 60 are unable to contribute anything whatever to the support of the school, and the rest subscribe from $1 00 to $1 50 per month. The income falls short a great amount of the expenditure. The public, and especially the various Benevolent Societies should come forward with their usual liberality in aid of this good undertaking.

Several overland mails were received in the early part of this week, at the Post-office, after having been detained for some time on the route, caused by the troubles with the Indians.

To-morrow Evening, the "San Francisco Verien" give their fifth annual masquerade, at the Hall corner of Sacramento and Kearny streets, and a large gathering is expected.

The annual Purim Ball to be given by the First Hebrew Benevolent Society in aid of its funds, promises to be a grand affair.

Deutsches Theater.

Am letzten Freitag Abend gab Herr Meaubert seine dritte Abonnementsvorstellung. Er hatte das sehr gut gearbeitete und in seinem Stoff interessante und sich in seinen Szenen bis zum Schlusse steigernde Birchpfeiffer'sche Schauspiel "die Waise von Lowood" gewählt. Diese Wiederholung des Stückes war in den Hauptparthien besser gelungen als die erste Aufführung, und es zeigte sich dadurch abermals, daß es ein Vortheil für die Schauspieler ist, Gelegenheit zu haben, alle die richtigen Ausstellungen und guten Anleitungen von Seiten der Kritik benutzen zu können. Die regelmäßigen Theaterbesucher haben bei derartigen Verbesserungen stets auch ihren Genuß gehabt; leider aber liegt in dem Umstand, daß nur einmal per Woche gespielt werden kann, der Grund, weshalb die Direktion es nicht in ihrem Vortheil findet, öftere Wiederholungen zu bringen. So tauchen oft recht gute Stücke auf, die aber für die erste Aufführung von den Darstellern nicht ins Feine ausgearbeitet werden können und verschwinden dann nur halbverstanden und halbgenossen vom Repertoir. Das ist ein Nachtheil unserer kleinen Bühne, der sich nur mit der Vergrößerung unserer Bevölkerungsverhältnisse allmälig beseitigen läßt.

Unser volles Lob verdient unter den Darstellern Fräulein Mantius in der Titelrolle. Ward auch diese Rolle von der Dame bei ihrem Debüt in einer Weise durchgeführt, daß man über die künstlerische Capacität derselben nicht in Zweifel sein konnte, so mußten doch in dem ganz neuen Wirkungskreis eine gewisse Zaghaftigkeit hier und da Unebenheiten hervorbringen. Die Darstellerin kennt jetzt ihr Publikum vollständig, welches ihr so häufig Beweise seiner Anerkennung gegeben hat, und so gab sie sich ihrer Rolle auch mit einem Impuls hin, welcher dieselbe zu ihrer besten in San Francisco machte. In der That liegt in der Rolle ein so ausgedehntes Feld von Gemüthszuständen entwickelt, daß sich eine strebende und denkende Künstlerin kein besseres Gebiet wünschen kann, ihre volle Kraft sowohl wie ihre vollständige Beherrschung zu zeigen. Und dies that Fräulein Mantius in einer so natürlichen runden Weise, daß das Publikum zum stürmischen Beifall hingerissen werden mußte.

Frau Ahlfeld kann Intriguantenrollen, wie die der Mrs. Reed, keine Seele einhauchen, auf Minenspiel mußte man von vorne herein verzichten, das übrige Spiel konnte nicht befriedigen und die Stellungen, welche die kalte niederträchtige Vornehmheit haben andeuten sollen, waren keineswegs gut gewählt.

Herr Viereck war in der kleinen Rolle des Dr. Blackhorst ein recht guter Inbegriff aller grausamen Scheinheiligkeit.

Die Rolle des verzogenen und brutalen Knaben der Mrs. Reed wurde bei der ersten Aufführung besser durch Master Klebs gegeben als diesmal durch Hermann Wendel, welchem die Regie hätte tüchtig nachhelfen sollen. Das Auswendiglernen macht den Schauspieler nicht allein und bei Kinderparthien, wobei man ja ein Verständniß der Rolle nicht voraussetzen kann, muß eine gute Dressur nachhelfen; bei dem jugendlichen Darsteller störte ein Zungenfehler, mit welchem man keine Aussicht auf eine Künstlerlaufbahn hegen kann.

Fräulein Hermann war als Judith Harleigh recht brav. Im letzten Akte hätte sie den Eindruck der ihr gewordenen Kränkung lebhafter ausprägen sollen. Es ist erfreulich, daß diese Dame in neuerer Zeit wieder auf der Bühne beschäftigt worden ist.

Die Lady Georgien wurde durch Frau Meaubert recht gut aufgefaßt und die übrigen Mitspielenden hatten sich in ihren untergeordneten Parthien nach Kräften angestrengt.

Mit der ganzen Aufführung konnte man befriedigt sein, und glauben wir auch, daß die Zuschauer diesen Eindruck mit aus dem Hause genommen haben.

Auf heute (Freitag) Abend kündigt Herr Niemeyer seine Benefizvorstellung an. „Die Memoiren des Teufels," aus dem Französischen, welche zur Aufführung kommen werden, sind ein renommirtes, in Deutschland gern gesehenes Bühnenstück und würden als solches schon ein volles Haus verdienen, wenn nicht das Publikum jedenfalls dem Benefizianten durch einen zahlreichen Besuch einen praktischen Beweis von der Würdigung der seitherigen Bestrebungen unseres ersten Liebhabers geben wollte. Herr Niemeyer hat sich stets als fleißiges Bühnenmitglied hervorgethan und sich auch durch seine künstlerischen Fortschritte besonders beliebt gemacht, so daß die Anerkennung durch ein volles Haus ganz am Platze ist.

Die Gymnastische Vorstellung u. der Ball des San Francisco Olympic Club, findet am Mittwoch, den 22. d. M. in Platt's Halle statt. Das Programm ist reichhaltig. und werden sich gewiß recht viele Freunde des Clubs einfinden.

Miß Mathilde Heron, die größte Schauspielerin, die San Francisco besitzt, tritt heute Abend als „Gamea," die jüdische Muiter, in Maguires Opernhaus auf.

Das "Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science" in dem Museum Building an Pinestraße zwischen Montgomery und Sansome, wird Morgen dem Publikum geöffnet werden. Der Eintrittspreis ist $1 00.

BORN.

In this city, Feb. 11th, to the wife of L. Task a son.
In this city, Feb. 14th, to the wife of A. Davidson a son.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 5th, by Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, Mr. Pincus Harris to Miss Lehne Kempner, both of this city.

DIED.

Virginia City, Friday, Feb. 10th, Solomon, only son of Marcus and Hannah Friedman, aged 2 years and 3 months.
Virginia City, Tuesday, Feb. 14th, Caroline, only daughter of Edward and Dora Kresteller, aged 22 months.

New Advertisements.

S. F. O. C.

GRAND

PROMENADE EXHIBITION

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO OLYMPIC CLUB,

AT

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

J. E. Ladd, W. P. Merriman,
F. O'Farrell, J. H. Coleman,
W. Loewy, A. N. Clarke,
E. M. Arthur, H. W. A. Nahl,
G. T. Folsom, E. T. Smyth.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

E. Barnard, S. P. Middleton,
F. W. Eaton, E. N Hooper,
Theodore Van Tassell, W. E. Wood.

TICKETS (admitting a Gentleman and Ladies) THREE DOLLARS.

To be had of any of the members of the Club.

☞ Ladies will be admitted only on tickets issued by the Committee on Invitations. Such tickets of Invitation may be procured by application to Messrs. R. H. Lloyd, W. H. Eldridge, J. Mansur, C. C. Jacks, J. K. Orr, or George S. Brown. The object of the Club, to have the company select, will be strictly carried out, and no pains will be spared, either in the decoration of the hall, the selection of the music, or in any of the minor details, which may add to the full enjoyment of the occasion. fe17

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of Eddy street, 112 feet west of Leavenworth, hard finish; gas and water; 10 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, north side Mission street, west of Fifth; hard finish; gas and water; 11 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, north side of Mission street, west of Fourth; gas and water; 9 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, south side of Post street, west of Hyde; lot 23x137½; house 5 rooms, hard finished.

HOUSE AND LOT, west side Taylor street, between Washington and Clay; 9 rooms; gas and water, with carriage way.

HOUSE AND LOT, south side Clay street, west of Taylor; gas, water; 9 rooms new; lot has two fronts.

HOUSE AND LOT 20x60, south side Green Street, near Kearny.

HOUSE AND LOT on south side of Bush street, twenty feet east of Powell. six rooms.

HOUSE, fourteen rooms, gas and water; LOT 68¾x137½ west side Taylor street, near Pine.

HOUSE, 6 rooms; LOT 25x62½, with good water, east side of Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific. Price $1400

HOUSE AND LOT on the south side of Washington 117 feet west of Powell; 5 rooms, hard finished, $1,900.

HOUSE AND LOT, east side Stockton street, 60 feet south of Jackson street; 14 rooms; gas and water.

HOUSE of 8 rooms, hard finished, No. 32 Tehama street, north side, between First and Second streets, $3,100.

GEORGE W. DAM,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
fe17-2t 422 Montgomery St.

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Washington Street.

THOS. MAGUIRE.....Proprietor.
W. STEVENSON.....Treasurer

Extraordinary Success

OF

MISS MATILDA HERON,

AND THE LEGITIMATE COMPANY,

IN THE PLAY OF

Gamea, or the Jewish Mother!

Which will be repeated

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 17th.

In Active Preparation—MARGO; OR, THE MYSTERIES OF THE TEMPLE OF PARIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats.....$1 00
Reserved Seats Fifty Cents Extra.
Parquette.....50 cents
Gallery.....25 cents
Box Sheet open three days in advance during Miss Heron's engagement. fe17

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FINE CLOTHING,

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

Chairs, Arm Chairs

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Of the latest Paris styles. Orders for all kinds of Furniture executed with neatness and dispatch, and all work guaranteed to be as represented. fe17

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V. GROMAK,

NO. 846 WASHINGTON STREET,

Below Stockton,

Has Arrived from Europe with a large variety of

CANARY BIRDS,

Which he will sell at very reasonable prices.

☞ He guarantees all Canaries sold by him to be as he represents them. fe10-3m

New Advertisements.

מצות

THE METROPOLITAN

Matzoth Bakery,

No. 26 DUPONT STREET,

CORNER OF GEARY.

The undersigned call the attention of the Hebrew Population in this city as well as on this coast to the fact that we will bake Matzoth for Pesach. We have engaged the services of Mr. Weiner, who is well known for the strict observance of his religious duties as Shomer.

Orders from the country may be addressed to

SCHWEIZER, STIEFEL & CO,
Sacramento street, near Bush.

LEVI STRAUSS,
Sacramento street.

☞ We will also bake a variety of כשר Cakes and Confectionery, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

The Place of Business is No. 30 Kearny street, between Post and Market.

☞ We invite the public especially to call and witness the operation of baking our Matzoth.

fe17-2m A. PATEK & COHN.

New Advertisements.

More About

SEWING MACHINES!!

POSITIVE PROOF

THAT

THE FLORENCE!!

TOOK

THE PREMIUM

AT THE

OREGON STATE FAIR!

AS IT DID AT EVERY FAIR

Held on the Pacific Coast in 1864

A NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTED

BY

The Conspirators!

WHEN THE

Regular Committee Fail to Answer their Purpose,

BUT WITH NO BETTER SUCCESS.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
Marin County.

The undersigned, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Church, of Salem, Oregon, states as follows: On the second day of the late State Fair held at this place, I, together with Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Gray, were appointed by the Managers of the Fair the regular Committee to examine and award premiums on the articles on exhibition in Class 9 of the Fair, in which class the Sewing Machines were entered, and we entered upon our duties as such committee.

Among other things in this class we examined the Grover & Baker and the Florence Sewing Machines, then on exhibition, and We Unanimously Award the First Premium to the Florence Machine.

☞ After our Award on the Sewing Machines became known on the third day of the Fair, another —a Special Committee of Five—was appointed by somebody to examine the Sewing Machines, of which appointment we were not informed until we made ready to submit our award in writing, and then we declined to have anything more to do with the matter. ELIZABETH C. CHURCH.

The above named Elizabeth C. Church personally appeared before me, and being duly sworn to tel the truth, says the statements which she has subscribed above are true.

J. GASTON, Notary Public.

Salem, Oregon, January 6, 1865.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
Marion County.

The undersigned, N. O. Parish, makes the following statement: I am the agent of the Florence Sewing Machine at Salem, Oregon. I was aware of the appointment of Mrs. Church, Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Gray, by the Managers of the late State Fair at Salem, as the regular Committee on Sewing Machines, but never knew the award of said Committee until after Judge Thornton had selected a Special Committee on Sewing Machines.

☞ I then objected and protested against the appointment of any new committee as being discourteous to the Regular Committee, and that it was irregular and improper to do so, and informing him that two of the members of the new Committee were owners of the Grover & Baker Machine. I protested that it was unjust to the Florence to appoint persons known to be prejudiced to the Grover & Baker. He (Thornton) curtly cut short our conversation by telling me that "He would do as he pleased in the matter." It was long after the close of the Fair before I could learn with certainty whether the latter Committee really decided in favor of the Florence or not, the records of the fair being in such confusion. I have used the utmost diligence to publish the facts at the earliest possible period after learning them. N. O. PARISH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, 1865. Witness my hand and official seal, J. GASTON, Notary Public.

We republished the affidavits of the three ladies who are a majority on the last Committee of Five. They are the only ones on said Committee who were not owners of and known to be biased in favor of the Grover & Baker before their appointment. At the time we published them they were not all sworn to, which is now the case, and the oath was taken at a later date than the contradictory statements published by the agent of G. & B. Machine purporting to have been made by them, proving one at least, of those presented to him, to be a base fabrication.

* * * * After a careful examination of the Sewing Machines and Machine Work on exhibition, and a long consultation, it was finally decided and agreed by the Committee, To Award the First Premium to the Florence Machine as the Best Machine for Doing All Grades of Work, and a premium to the Grover & Baker Machine for embroidery; and the Committee reported such decision to the President of the Fair, Judge Thornton, who wrote out the report and read it to the Committee, as above stated, four of whom signed it without reading it, the other member of the Committee having been called away. The above is a true statement of the views of the Committee and their final decision. MARY A. HOWE.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Multnomah,

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, Mary A. Howe, who, being first duly sworn, says the above statement is true, as she verily believes.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal, this 4th day of November, 1864.

[Notarial Seal] J. N. DOLPH,
Notary Public, Multnomah county, Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Linn.

I have read the above statement, (I being one of the Committee mentioned,) and the same is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EMILY C. GRIFFIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1864. JAMES ELKINS,
County Clerk, Linn county, Oregon.

I was one of the five ladies comprising the Committee for the examination of Sewing Machines at the late Oregon State Fair, and am the party referred to above as having been called away before signing our Report. I hereby say that the above statements are true as to the decision of the Committee. MARY MILLER.

Albany, Oregon, December 13, 1864.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Linn,

Mary Miller, the person making the above statement, being duly sworn, says said statement is true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1865. JAMES ELKINS, County Clerk,
By A. F. Wheeler, Deputy Clerk.

That there can be no mistake in the above statements, or that any misrepresentation was made to obtain them, the name of the respected gentleman, Rev. J. L. Parish, of Portland, (regretting that it is necessary to use his name in this unpleasant controversy,) who took the depositions, is a more than sufficient guarantee, he being one of the oldest residents of the State of Oregon, widely and favorably known both there and in California. The documents are plainly written, signed and sworn to, open to the inspection of any one. The idea that these statements were not given and taken understandingly and in good faith is simply ridiculous.

Portland, January 26, 1865.

I certify that I am Corresponding Secretary of the Oregon State Agricultural Society; that the original copy of the Report of Committee on Sewing Machines at the Fair of 1864, has never been out of my possession more than thirty minutes since I received it from the Board of Managers, and that J. W. J. Pearson, (Oregon Agent G. & B. Machines,) told me in Portland he had written to S. E. May of Salem for a copy of it, and that, too, nearly three weeks after the publication by the agent in San Francisco that he had it in his possession; further that I am in no way interested in the result of the investigation, except as an officer of the Society.

E. M. WAITE,
Corresponding Secretary O. S. A. Society.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th of January, 1865. LEVI ANDERSON, J. P.,
Multnomah county, Oregon.

We trust it will not be supposed from our efforts to prove the justice of our claim to the Oregon premium that we esteem the premium there or elsewhere, over such a competitor, of any value; to be beaten, however, by a chain-stich machine, which when exhibited in honorable competition with Any lock-stitch machine, as shown by the records of previous Fairs, Has Been More Frequently Classed as Second or Third Rate than otherwise, would be a disgrace indeed.

The instances are numerous where the Agent of that machine has attempted unfair advantages to obtain premiums which he knew could be taken in no other manner—for proof, refer to any one of the San Francisco Sewing Machine Agents.

The developments in the Salem matter show to what perfection long practice and experience in such transactions have brought him. It is certainly amusing to follow the details in this deep-laid, premeditated and wicked plan.

The Agent of the Grover & Baker Machine selects a distant point for the field of his operations, hoping by distance to cover the means used to accomplish the fraudulent end in view; he selects a time also when we were engaged exhibiting the Florence at two other Fairs, which would prevent our giving it much attention at a third Fair. With the President of the Fair apparently pledged to award him the premium, if a committee could not be selected who would do so; in fact, with every arrangement made beforehand that would seem to make a failure impossible, he finally ventured to place his Machine in competition with the Florence. The result was such as all who know the two would anticipate—a more than disastrous defeat to the unscrupulous champion of the chain-stich machine.

The facts in relation to the transactions at Salem now being exposed, are known to too many for the agent of the Grover & Baker machine to make a successful denial of them. We have hardly begun to "take testimony" yet. The investigations now commenced will be carried forward until every particular in relation to the fraud is exposed, unless the agent of the G. & B. machine by silence or otherwise acknowledges the truth in the premises.

Duty to the Florence will compel us to do this, and while we invite a most thorough investigation, we trust no one will make a statement for or against us that they cannot fully sustain if called upon to do so. We say this not to intimidate, but simply that the plain truth, and only that, may be given.

We would suggest to the Agent of the G. & B. machine that as they are not skilled, even if we had the inclination, in the bombastic and personally abusive style of writing, apparently so much his forte, that he should refrain from it in future as calculated to cover and obscure the real facts in the case.

The Florence is a substantial and reliable machine, easily understood and operated, doing the heaviest or lightest work, and requiring scarcely no change to be made for anything, all who have them testify.

More than one thousand have been sold on this coast, and we do not know of one that is not giving perfect and entire satisfaction; if there is one not doing this, no matter how distant it may be, if the owner will inform us it will be attended to without any expense whatever to the party.

Instruction will be given free to any who may wish to learn to use the Florence, or who wish to test their merits, whether they intend to purchase or not.

SAMUEL HILL,
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No. 111 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
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Family Cakes, Berith Cakes, Wedding and All Kinds of Ornamental Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., Always on Hand.

Importer of all kinds of Fancy Work, Figures for Wedding Ceremonies, Flowers, Weafers, Gold and Silver Leafs, Etc. Orders for the country attended to. fe17

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE FINE ART BUSINESS WHICH HAS heretofore been carried on under the firm of ROOS & WUNDERLICH, will henceforth be conducted by JOS. ROOS alone, to whose sole charge the depot of Gonpil & Co. has been transferred.

All dues to the business are payable to JOSEPH ROOS, who is also responsible for debts contracted by the former firm. JOSEPH ROOS,
Depot of Goupil & Co.,
fe17 219 Montgomery street, (Russ Block.)

B. HERINGHI,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 635 KEARNY STREET,

Between Commercial and Clay.

☞ Watches Repaired and Cleaned.

Always on hand a full assortment of fine and plated jewelry.

New Goods received by every steamer. fe173m

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AND

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fe17-1m

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Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

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Office: 519 Montgomery strasse, San Francisco.

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Bernhard Gattel, Agent.

Wechsel

auf alle Plætze Europa's im Besonderen

London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M., Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Breme Mannheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag, Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttga und allen groesseren Stædten Deutschlands sind haben bei

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie Schenkungs-Urkunden werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulíren u. s. w.

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse

Passage-Scheine

fuer die Reise von Bremen und Hamburg via New York, zu haben bei

Bernhard Gattel
519 Montgomery Strasse

Gelder

in Summen von fecnf Dollars und aufwærts und

Packete

werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenkliche Ablieferung garantirt von

ap20 tf Bernhard Gattel,

TEETH! TEETH!

$10,000 Wanted!

And in order to raise it as soon as possible, I will for three months perform Dental Operations at the following prices:

Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, $60; Plain Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, $50; One Tooth on Gold, $8 to 10; two teeth on gold, $10 to 12; three teeth on gold, $13; four teeth on gold, $16; six teeth on gold, $20; eight teeth on gold, $25; Gum teeth, on Platina, full upper or lower sets, $50; Plain Teeth, on Platina, upper or lower sets, $40; Block Gum Teeth, on Goodyear's Patent Rubber Vulcanized, full upper or lower sets, $25; Plain Teeth, on Rubber, full upper or lower sets, $15 to 20; One Tooth on Rubber, $5; two teeth, on rubber, $7; three teeth, on Rubber, $9; four teeth, on rubber, $10; six teeth, on rubber, $12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, $15; Teeth filled with Gold, $2; Teeth filled with Amalgam, $1; Teeth filled with Artificial Dentine, $1; Teeth Cleansed $1 to 1 50; Teeth Extracted 50 cents.

AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER.

N. B.—None but the Best materials used, and every operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.

DR. JOHN HEALD,

DENTIST,

Office, Montgomery Street, Corner of California. Entrance on both streets.

BANK EXCHANGE.

The Magnificent

BILLIARD ROOMS

Attached to this well known and popular place of resort, and which are fitted up in a style of comfort and splendor unexcelled in the Union, are now open for visitors. Thousands of dollars have been expended in rendering them perfect in every particular, and they are the

Best Lit by Day and Night,

of any billiard room on this coast or elsewhere.

Every table in the room is furnished with

Phelan's Patent Cushions,

and the many alterations and improvements recently made, and the procurement of every essential to the health and comfort of guests, permits the proprietor to say, that the entire establishment is the most comfortable in the Union.

The Saloon of the Bank Exchange

is furnished with the very best brands of everything desirable; as is also the

Wholesale Department,

which is in the same building.

GEORGE F. PARKER,
Proprietor of the Bank Exchange,
fe17 S. E. Corner Montgomery and Washington sts.

REMOVAL.

Z. NEWSTADT,

The well known and

Practical Mohel,

OF SACRAMENTO CITY, FOR YEARS PAST,

Takes pleasure in informing his co-religionists that he has settled himself in this city, where he will continue in the practice as מוהל and Teacher, and will be happy to receive a share of patronage of the Israelites of San Francisco. He also takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in the interior, who have honored him with their confidence, and would respectfully solicit their continued confidence and favors.

As to his experienced and successful practice in the capacity as מוהל, he only needs to refer to the following gentlemen well known in this city: Dr. John F. Morse, Brenham Place; J. Greenbaum, Esq., (H. Cohn & Co.) 413 Sacramento street; Louis Sloss, Esq., No. 100 O'Farrel street; Henry Abpel, Post street.

Further information may be obtained by addressing Z. Newstadt at No. 568 Mission street near corner of Second street San Francisco, or by inquiring of Mr. H Kominsky No 322 Sansome street between Sacramento and California, under whose care also letters from the interior may be directed.

This certifies that I have witnessed several circumcisions performed by the Rev. Z. Newstadt, in the city of Sacramento, and that they demonstrated his competency to operate promptly and securely.

JOHN F. MORSE, M. D.
San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1864.

MARKS & BRO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salesroom No. 521 California street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Regular Sale Days.....Monday and Thursday.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds. Furniture of houses bought. Out-door sales attended to. fe17

מצות

WE THE UNDERSIGNED ORIGINAL PIONEER Matzoth Bakers in this City and State, would respectfully call the attention of our co-religionists to the facilities of baking Matzoths which we have shown last year, and will, if possible, increase this year. We will pay strict obedience to the religious duties, and invite all customers to come and see for themselves.

Mr. Jacob, who is well known for the strict observance of his religious duties, has been engaged as Shomer.

CHAS. B. HEFTER,
ISAAC FRIEDMAN & CO.

Orders from the country may be sent to the following gentlemen:

UHLFELDER & CAHN, 309 Sacramento St.
A. CAHN & CO., Cor. California and Front.

Bakery on Kearny street, bet. Bush & Pine.
fe3-tf

מצות

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY inform the Hebrew population on this coast that they are prepared this year, as on all former occasions, to bake Matzoths, and will give their most strict attention to it.

W. GREEN & CO.

Orders from the country must be addressed to
L. KING & BRO., Battery Street,
F UNKENSTEIN & CO., California Street.
Places of Sale will be duly given. fe3-tf

H. BUTENOP, Dealer in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and LIQUORS, No. 625 Pacific street, Between Dupont and Kearny, San Francisco. Orders Promptly Attended to. Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge.
fe3-3m

CHRIS. ANDRE'S BAND.

MR. C. ANDRES WOULD MOST RESPECTfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from the Atlantic States, and will now, in connection with Mr. CHAS. SCHULTZ, resume his old business—that of furnishing the best Music for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Parades, Serenades, etc. Having made arrangements while in New York to receive all the new music as soon as published, they will be enabled to furnish their patrons with a continual succession of novelties. Orders can be left with C. ANDRES, 520 Kearny street; with C. SCHULTZ, N. E. corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets; or, at Gray and Rosa's Music Store.

This Band has no connection with any other Band in the city. fe3

H. ZACHARIAS,
Watchmaker
AND JEWELER,
NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. ju3 tf

To Housekeepers and Families.

Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES, TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc. CHEAP can have their wants supplied by calling at FRANCIS C. BELDEN'S, No. 612 Sacramento Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank. fe3

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

The Reason Why Everybody Uses
THE
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY'S
CONCENTRATED
Erasive Soft Soap,
OR
WASHING POWDER,

Is, First—It is cheaper.
Second—It is more effectual.
Third—It saves labor.
Fourth—Clothes washed with it are beautifully white and clear.

No prudent housekeeper would be without it after having once used it.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Manufactory,
207 COMMERCIAL STREET, Below Front.
ja13

GOLD MEDAL!
FIRST PREMIUM
GOLD PENS
MANUFACTURED BY
W. B. J. KENNEY,
COR. MONTGOMERY & SACRAMENTO STS.,
fe3 ARMORY HALL, UP STAIRS.

HARMONY HALL,
Concert and Billiard Saloon,
Connecting with a fine
SHOOTING GALLERY.
No. 601 Sacramento Street,
Corner Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert Every Evening.

An extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M. jl8 tf

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | **Eugene Kelly, New York.**

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
EUGENE KELLY & CO.,
NEW YORK,
BANKERS.

Exchange on New York
BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,
BANK OF IRELAND.
jl8 tf

AGENCY
OF THE
British and Californian Banking Company,
(Limited.)
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 72 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

THIS AGENCY HAS BEEN REMOVED TO the Company's building, No. 424 CALIFORNIA STREET, CORNER LEIDESDORFF and is now prepared transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS; receive DEPOSITS in current account; issue CERTIFICATES; draw SIGHT and TIME BILLS; purchase and sell BULLION; give LETTERS OF CREDIT; DISCOUNT COMMERCIAL PAPER; MAKE ADVANCES on satisfactory collateral securities, and BILLS OF LADING of Shipments of SILVER and COPPER ORES, GRAIN, &c., to ENGLAND.

OFFICE,
No 424 California Street, Near Leidesdorff.
HENRY S. BABCOCK, Manager.
JAMES IRELAND, Sub Manager. dec2 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON
BANKERS.

DRAWS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co.	New York.
Melly, Forget & Co.	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.	London.
Hentsch, Lutscher & Co.	Paris.
G. de Blonay & Co.	Paris.
Mussard, Andeoud & Co.	Paris.
Mirabaud, Paccard & Co.	Paris.
Pillet, Willet & Co.	Paris.
Hentsch & Co.	Geneva (Switz.)
Commercial Bank of Geneva	Geneva.
Lombard, Older & Co.	Geneva.
A. & L. Galopin Bros.	Geneva.
Ph. Roget & Son,	Geneva.
Schickner, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.	Hamburg.
B. Metzler, Sons & Co.	Frankfort a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

JOHN SIME & CO.,
Bankers,
COR. MONTGOMERY AND CLAY STS.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK
For Sale at Current Rates.
Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold.
CHECKS ON B. F. HASTINGS & CO.
At Sacramento and Virginia City.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
ja29 tf

SATHER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial streets,

SELLS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT
ON

American Exchange Bank	New York
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	New York
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia
Spencer, Villa & Co.	Boston
Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.

Also,
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS
On New York and Philadelphia.
Discount Business Paper, purchase Gold and Silver Bullion and Mint Certificates. jl22 tf

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM!
The Remedy for Curing
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, CROUP,
Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis,
Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

ITS ACTION IS EXPECTORANT, ALTERAtive, Sudorific, Sedative, Diaphoretic and Diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the Secretions and Purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is Warranted to Break up the most Distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is Warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most Confirmed cases of Consumption! It is Warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is Warranted to be Perfectly Harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy, for restoring the system. There is no Real Necessity for so many Deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents,
se30 tf 401 and 403 Battery street, corner Clay.

MONTGOMERY BATHS,
No. 621 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block.
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,
HAIR CUTTING,
Curling, Dyeing, Shampooing and Shaving.

☞ English and French Perfumery always on hand. ED. EWALD, Proprietor.
se2 tf.

JOHN BACH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
GUNS AND PISTOLS,
SPORTING APPARATUS, ETC.,
408 Commercial Street, near Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MAKES AND REPAIRS, ALL KINDS OF Fire Arms. All work promptly executed, and warranted well done. An assortment of double and single barrel Guns, Colt's Revolvers, of all sizes, All descriptions of Shot, Powder, Lead, Percussion Caps, &c.. Wholesal and Retail Generally on hand, Equipments required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the Military. no18-2m

GREENBERG & MANDEL,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,
Plated and Britannia Ware,
Looking Glasses, Trays, Cutlery,
Kerosene Oil, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, Coal Oil, Fancy Goods, &c.,
624] SACRAMENTO ST. [624

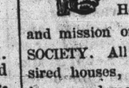
☞ Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel and Restaurant Wares.
Please call and examine. mr11 tf

Removal! Removal!!

E. F. BUNNELL, SURGEON DENTIST, has removed from 51 Second street to No. 611 Clay Street, two doors above Montgomery. Persons desiring the best Dental Work, at reasonable prices, can secure the same at this office. de2

BUSWELL & Co.,
BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,
AND
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET
Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.
ju29-tf

כשר
CANS & WOLF,
Clay Street Market
STALLS NOS. 1 & 2.
The Finest Quality of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
de30



"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.
Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.
Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.
All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

REMOVAL.
M. LANZENBERG & CO.,
Cloth Importers,
(Paris House, 18 Rue Neuve, St. Eustache,)

HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR OLD number, 612 Clay street, to their new, elegant and spacious Warehouse and Salerooms, No. 628 and 630 Clay Street, and 633 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets.

M. LAZENBERG & CO. deal largely in all kinds of goods suitable for mens' wear, of newest styles and finest quality—Broadcloths, Beaver Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Billiard Cloths, Black and Brown Silk Velvets, Velvet Vestings, Silk and Cashmere Vestings, Furniture Plushes, Hatters' Plushes and Trimmings, also, the genuine French Velvet Cloth, Plaid Cassimeres, Sealskin Velours, and Red and White Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloakings, and have a large assortment of Bindings, Buttons, etc.

We feel assured that our friends in the city and country will find it to their advantage to visit this extensive Cloth House, and make their selections from the elegant stock of fresh goods now being opened. de9-3m

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,
DENTIST,
912 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

Hats! Hats!!
ADAMS & BROTHER
Have Introduced the
NEW STYLE DRESS HATS
For Fall and Winter, 1864.
ADAMS & BRO.,
se23 tf 647 Washington street.

J. Stratman,
Händler von Schreibmaterialien und Zeitungen,
Ecke Washington und Sansome Straßen,
erhält fortwährend Deutsche Zeitungen zu Publikationspreisen, aus allen Theilen der Welt:

Gartenlaube	$ 6 00	per Jahr.
Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung	16 00	" "
Der Bazaar (Illustrirt)	12 00	" "
Novellenschatz	4 50	" "
Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung	3 50	" "
New Yorker Staats-Zeitung	3 50	" "
New Yorker Demokrat	3 50	" "
New Yorker Criminal Zeitung	3 50	" "

ja6-3m

FRANK & CO.,
IMPORTING
Stationers,
410 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.
Office—40 Nassau street, New York.
jl22 tf

CONTINENAL HOTEL,
Southeast Corner of
SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,
Entrance on both streets.
TANDLER & LANG,
Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the assurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets.
Entrance on both streets. de18 tf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. jl29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.
SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,
Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

NEW HOTEL.
No's. 1314 and 1320 STOCKTON STREET,
Between Broadway and Vallejo.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE LIBERTY to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened at the above place a new hotel, under the name of the

Metropolitan Hotel.

Pleasant single rooms, also whole suits, furnished or unfurnished for single gentlemen and families, to let by the week or month.

A RESTAURANT IS CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.

☞ The charges will be moderate.

The house is well furnished, with all modern improvements.

MRS. LOUISA SIMON, Proprietress.
ja13-3m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL
JACKSON STREET,
A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.
SAN FRANCISCO.
F. E. WEIGANT, PROPRIETOR.
Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.
no18-3m

H. HOESCH,
COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,
And Bakery,
NO. 614 CLAY STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS.
YOUR OYSTERS & CLAMS ARE READY.
McDONALD & CO.,
Having Refitted and Remodeled their
NEW WORLD CHOP HOUSE
AND
OYSTER SALOON,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO WAIT UPON gentlemen and ladies to order, at any hour, day or night. McDONALD & CO. have been to great expense in fitting up a Ladies' Ordinary, where, at all times, can be found the best of everything in its season, and at reasonable prices.

☞ Call and see us, at our old stand, New World Market, corner of Clay and Leidesdorff sts.

McDONALD & CO., Clay street,
Second door above the Merchants' Exchange.
fe3-1m

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S
Italians' Restaurant,
512 Clay Street,
ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET
San Francisco.
no4-3m

Military Head-quarters
OF THE
SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT. C. M
Corner Bush and Montgomery Streets.
J. W. ANDRZCJOWSKI, Proprietor.
Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
TO BE HAD AT THE BAR.
fe3-1m

I. C. EKLEPZIG.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
GUNS AND PISTOLS,
Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,
Ammunition and Gun Materials,
733 WASHINGTON STREET,
ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner a the shortest notice. al13m

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S
BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY
NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,
Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.
☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

JOHN CARROLL,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
French Brandies,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Nos. 305 and 307 Front street,
Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco.
ju24 tf

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS
Voizin, Ris & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS
....AND....
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer
Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,
Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

DANN & LANDESMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ROOM No. 7 and 8
Bolton & Barron's, Building N. W. cor. Montgomery and Merchant streets.
jy15 tf San Francisco.

G. Groezinger,
DEALER IN
NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,
BITTERS.
ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.
N. W. CORNER OE PINE AND BATTERY.
SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination; but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN, Committee.
de16

SOPHRON FIEDLER,
Teacher of the Piano,
723 BROADWAY,
Between Powell and Stockton Streets.
de9-3m

FINE BOYS' SUITS
AND
Gentlemen's Fine Clothing,
In Great Variety, at
C. A. FLETCHER'S,
NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE,
Corner Montgomery and Post streets.

BOYS' SUITS MADE TO ORDER,

Being the only House where they are manufactured in the city. A Good Fit always guaranteed. an19

Vertraulicher Medizinischer Rath und Behandlung.

ALBERT KUNER,
Seal Engraver.
Society and Masonic Seals Executed
In the best manner.
621 WASHINGTON STREET.
San Francisco. de25 tf

W. H. PILLNER,
Photographic Artist,
NO. 14 SECOND STREET,

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - - $3

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fe10-3m

DRY GOODS!

B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,

Nos. 306 & 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade to our large and well selected stock of Goods, to which we are constantly receiving additions by every Steamer from New York.

We have a full supply of every article of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,
306 and 308 Sacramento street,
Bet. Battery and Front.

No business transacted on Saturdays.

de25 tf

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case

WAREROOMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco. Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

A. W. MICHELS, San Francisco, (Formerly with J. & M. Goodman.)

L. W. MICHELS, New York.

A. W. MICHELS & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ladies' and Gents'

Furnishing Goods,

FRENCH, ENGLISH & GERMAN

FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, &c.,

No. 429 Sacramento street.

au19 tf

DR. S. HALL,

A Regular Graduate

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER.

608 MARKET STREET, near Montgomery.

Dr. H. also pays strict attention to the treatment and cure of all diseases of the Skin, Face, Head and Limbs. The great difficulty in the treatment of Skin Diseases, generally consist in their having been mismanaged in the early stages, a circumstance I attribute to their not having been much studied by the medical profession. Female Weakness, Suppression and Irregularities, Fluor Albus, and Disease of the Womb, successfully treated. Cures guaranteed, without the use of Poisonous Medicines.

no18-3m

MEYER MISH'S

Sample Rooms,

No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

TEETH!

☞ Extracting Without Pain! ☜

DRS. WHITCOMB & DYER,

Dentists,

NO. 205 THIRD STREET.

Teeth filled with Fine Gold Bone, and platina, $1, $2, $3, and $4, per cavity. All plate work made and repaired on the best material, at the shortest notice and WARRANTED. Sets from $15, to $30, $25, to $40, $50, to $75.

None cheaper or better on this coast. Former Patrons please give us a call. oc14tf

HOWE'S

Lock Stitch

Sewing Machines,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845, IMPROVED FROM time to time, and fully perfected in 1862, when they received the PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR held in LONDON. These machines possess great advantage over others (styled first class); they are much more readily understood, and will execute in a manner unsurpassed on all grades, from the finest to the heaviest fabrics; they hem, fell, gather, tuck, bind, and cord; also stitch without basting. They possess great strength, run light, and are not liable to get out of order. In fine, are the most perfect and effective machine yet produced. PRICE.—Letter A, Family, with fixtures complete, $60; A, Pearl, with cap, $75; B, light manufacturing $85; C, heavy manufacturing, $85; D, cylinder, $115; E, large cylinder, $140.

We also have the Improved Pacific Machines, price $20; and New England, price $15.

DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery st., Mason Temple,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

We also have the agency of the celebrated LITTLE GIANT, the strongest and prettiest portable Sewing Machine in the world. It is run by hand or treadle power. Price, from $20 to $35.

N. B.—Purchase only of us or our Agents, there are spurious articles in the market. ap26as

PIONEER CATERER

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS city and vicinity are respectfully informed that I have once more resumed my old business, of furnishing for Weddings, Parties, Luncheons, Collations, etc., all the variety of luxuries required for such festivities. Ladies can depend upon having less charge on their minds by seeing me in time, at my residence, 1410 Stockton street. My long experience in the business in this city makes my aid valuable. Evening parties furnished with spiced oysters of my own preparing in any number, and my superior made Chicken Salad to order. Silver Plate, China, Cut Glass, and in fact every article of furniture supplied for such occasions, or as it may be called for, and at prices that will not fail to suit. Evening parties attened by honest waiters. Please give me a call.

CHAS. SMITH.

EXTRA FINE

☞ WHITE WINE VINEGAR. ☜

FOR SALE AT

KOHLER & FROHLING'S,

NO. 620 MONTGOMERY STREET.

fe3-1m

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

105 Montgomery st., near Sutter, San Francisco.

Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help,

House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c. Sell all Kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c. tf

de18

P. RICCI. A. CELLA

RICCI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES & LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,

Appetizer (before dinner), Pousse-Cafe (after dinner).

Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,

Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

FURNITURE,

740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.

PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
740 Washington street,
Oppsite the Plaza.

jul8 tf

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON.

Ahead of Everything

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling it. One feature is especially noteworthy; the Music furnished cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHRON FIEDLER . . . . . Pianist.
ALONZO HECKMEN . . . . . Violinist.
ALBERT BEADER . . . . . Cornetist.

SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.

jl29 3m

H. W. SCHIMIDT,

CHEMIST

AND

Apothecary,

HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.

de18 tf

CHARLES S EATON'S

(Successor to GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.)

EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL AGENCY

OFFICE.

Lower Side of the Plaza, Near Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO

de2

MINERVA HALL,

BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON

Cor. Kearny and California streets,

Up Stairs.

☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.

2 tf COB KNELL, Proprietor

What Cheer House Jewelry Store.

GEORGE LEHMANN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

What Cheer House, Sacramento st.,

Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

A fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, et., on hand. Jewelry of every description, manufactured to order. Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. oc14 tf

BASCH, COHN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCO, HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS

No. 307 Battery street,

Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco de18 1y

Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
de18 tf 634 Clay street.

L. RIPLEY. C. H. KIMBALL.

RIPLEY & KIMBALL,

PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON

WAREROOMS,

NO. 417 MONTGOMERY STREET,

(UP STAIRS,)

OVER A. ROMAN'S BOOKSTORE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for the following Celebrated Manufacturers:

Hazleton & Bros.,.....New York
Raven & Bacon,.....New York
W. P. Emerson.....Boston
Edwards & Co.,.....Portland, Maine

ALSO,

Carhart & Needham's Melodeons and Parlor Organs.

☞ Trade Supplied on reasonable Terms.

Purchasers please call and examine the Instruments. de2-3m

EMIL BERLINER,

TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE AND SINGING

IRVING HOUSE,

Corner of Mission and Anthony Streets.

oc29-3m

"Home, Sweet Home."

NO HOME OF TASTE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT AN

Aquarium, Gold Fish, Birds, Fern Case, New and Rare Plants, Bulbs, and Seeds, Cut Flowers and Boquets for Weddings, Hanging Baskets, Rustic Stands, Shells, Minerals, Etc., Etc., Etc.

MILLER & McKOON.

206 BUSH STREET,

Opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel,

de2-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

A. SOLOMON,

HEBREW, GERMAN & FRENCH SCHOOL.

N. W. CORNER OF DUPONT AND UNION STREETS.

no4-3m San Francisco.

H. Rosenberg, San Francisco

G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

C. ROSENBERG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

OF ALL KINDS OF

FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.

No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET

Between Sansome and Battery,

no11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A., M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

LEATHER

AND

FINDING STORE,

OF

F. WORTH,

No. 538 Bush Street, near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL articles in my line always on hand, which I sell at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.

Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers, will be made to order.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. WORTH,
ja6-3m 538 Bush Street, near Kearny.

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

STOVES,

Ranges

AND TINWARE!!

CHARLES BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

Cooking Utensils,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

NOS. 34 AND 36 KEARNY STREET,

Between Post and Market, San Francisco.

☞ Metal Roofing and Tin Sheet Iron Work done to order Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. jan29 tf

First Premium Received at the Mechanics' Institute Fair for 1864.

KREITZ & COSBIE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Concord Stage, Buggy, Team, and Mule

COLLARS,

36 BATTERY STREET, Bet. Pine and Bush.

San Francisco.

Truck and Dray Collars Made to Order and Warranted to Fit.

☞ All work warranted, and Orders promptly attended to. A large assortment constantly on hand. ja20

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House,

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,

No. 517 CLAY STREET,

San Francisco. 8

Instruction in Music!

AUGUSTUS A. ROSENBERG,

PROFESSOR OF PIANO AND SINGING

Residence 321 Powell street, or orders can be left at M. Gray's, 613 Clay street.

no4-3m

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Owing to the immense demand and great popularity of the

Patent PORCELAIN TEETH

DR. BEERS & CO.

Have just purchased from the patentee the exclusive right to manufacture this new style of work for the city of San Francisco.

OFFICE, 617 CLAY STREET.

no18-3m

REMOVAL.

ADOLPH LEVY,

Has Removed his

PIONEER BOOT & SHOE STORE,

From Market St. near Sansome, to the

Third Store from Bush, on Sansome Street,

Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and the public in general.

☞ His Boots and Shoes cannot be surpassed in this city. ja6

Dyer, Badger & Rokohl,

AUCTIONEERS,

N. E. Corner of Montgomery and Pine Streets

de2 tf

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER

IN THE STATE.

☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.

de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

DR. BENNETT,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)

NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25 3m

MARWEDEL & OTTO,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for Taylor's

PATENT DOOR BELLS,

These Bells are universally conceded the best Door Bells in use; can be attached to any door by the most inexperienced person in a few minutes. They have no wire connections, and will not get out of order. Price from $2 50 to $8. For sale by all hardware dealers.

Also, sole Agents for the

PATENT SPIRAL SPRING HINGES.

The above Hinges are now extensively used throughout the United States for self-closing doors, and can be applied to swing the door both ways. Can be seen in this city at main entrance of Russ House, and at the various Hotels. The only spring hinge used by all New York hotels, an over 600 pairs used on the Public Buildings at Washington. We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment o CARPENTERS', MACHINISTS' and IRON MOULDERS' TOOLS. Also,

STEAM GAUGES,

At greatly reduced prices, of the American Steam Gauge Company's manufacture, Boston. As we have facilities fo testing Gauges, we can WARRANT all we sell.

SILVER PLATING

In all its branches. Constantly on hand, a variety of hand-plated Door plates, Numbers, Steamboat and erth Plates.

BELL-HANGING

In all its branches. Also, Locksmithing, Model Making, Metal Turning, and general Jobbing attended to under our own supervision. MARWEDEL & OTTO,

No. 320 Bush Street.

Between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco. fe10

BOOKKEEPING

TAUGHT IN THE MOST THOROUGH manner, at BECK'S COUNTING ROOMS, 633 Market street, (opposite Montgomery street,) where you can be made a competent ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER in from 14 to 30 days. Perfect satisfaction given, or money refunded. For proofs, please call. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Penmanship and Arithmetic taught. Confused books adjusted. ja27-1m

MEXICAN COLONIZATION AGENCY.

PERSONS WHO ARE WILLING TO emigrate to Mexico may receive very important consultations, information and advice concerning the agriculture, mines, industry, commerce and public communication of Mexico with Typographical guides.

The purpose of the undersigned Agency is the reunion of a great number of emigrants, such as

Agriculturists, Professional, Mining, Laborers, Merchants.

and other enterprising people, etc., to colonize in those regions of Mexico where protection and peace is guaranteed against every danger, and where labor would meet with a proper reward.

In the interest of this emigration colonists will receive a

Transport Steamer With Half Passage Terms,

and also Commissioners to conduct them to their place of destination.

For further information please apply at, or address letters enclosing stamp, for return postage, to the

Mexican Colinization Agency, No. 127 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

fe10 HENRY A. FRIMONT, Director.

„Goldener Adler,"

Kearny Straße, zwischen Bush und Sutter.

Der Unterzeichnete macht den Herren Bäckermeistern und Gehülfen bekannt, daß sein Gasthaus schon seit mehreren Jahren der Hauptaufenthalt von den Herren Bäckergehülfen ist, so daß die Herren Bäckermeister stets Arbeitskräfte bekommen und die Herren Gehülfen stets Auskunft über Arbeit bekommen können.

☞ Für ausgezeichnete Kost und Logis ist stets gesorgt.

fe10-1m C. Dittmar, Eigenthümer.

Notice of Removal.

NEWMAN BROS.,

Importers of

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

BRUSHES,

TWINE, DUSTERS, ETC., ETC.

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

fe10-1m Between Clay and Merchant streets.

CHAS. VAN GULPEN. RUD. SCHERTEL

West End Wine Hall.

WEST END HOTEL,

On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

The quality of their stock of California Wines—principally the much-admired Anaheim Wines, from their own vineyards—cannot be excelled, and has long been the favorite with amateurs and connoisseurs in this market.

They have made arrangements to be always provided from first hands, with the best and finest Foreign Wines and Liquors, such as Hock, Claret,

Champagne, Cognac, Liqueurs, etc.,

And are ready to sell in quantities for family use.

Connected with their cellars, they have established a Wine Room, in German fashion, where the finest samples of their stock will always be found by the bottle or glass.

Van Gulpen & Co.

jan23-3m

Dr. A. Wilhelm,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

No. 2 Brenham Place, next to the Portsmouth House.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf

DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

STEEL COLLARS

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

White as snow and light as linen. Have been worn in Europe and the Eastern States by every one, for the last three years. They are readily cleaned with soap and water in a few minutes.

Wholesale and Retail by

WARD & SON.,

NO. 323 MONTGOMERY STREET.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at

S. W. H. Ward & Son,

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

NO. 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,

387 Broadway, N. Y. fe3

EMILE V. SUTTER,

Notary Public & Conveyancer,

☞ 633 CLAY STREET, ☜

Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—The great attraction this week has been the production of "Gamea, or the Jewish Mother." The incidents of the piece are life-like, though based upon probabilities, and the plot, as an entirety, possesses more than ordinary interest. Miss Heron, as the Jewess, surpassed even the anticipations of her warmest admirers. All the passions pertaining to human nature, and which in various stages of the play are brought into prominence, were pourtrayed in a manner that convinced every one present that the engaging actress was possessed of an uncommon genius. Miss Heron's acting was truthful, spirited, and modest withal—though the enthusiastic reception accorded this lady was enough to make any professional feel proud. When we remark that Mrs Saunders, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Edwin ably supported in carrying out the piece, it will be sufficiently understood that the affair was perfection in cast of characters. Mr. Hill likewise appears to advantage; in fact, to us, he never seems out of place.

METROPOLITAN.—A monster bill is presented at this theatre every night. Negro minstrelsy and comicalities fancy and character dancing are among the features. The flying trapeze act by Ross and Carlo is something that pen cannot do justice to. The intrepid performances of these gentlemen are truly wonderful. The entertainment concludes with a grand fairy pantomime.

— Passing by the upholstery store of Mr. Humburg, No. 411 Bush street, above Kearny, our attention was attracted by a chair which is indeed unsurpassable for elegance and comfort. It is a chair, a lounge and bedstead at the same time, and a party sitting in the same need not rise to effect the changes. The public would do well to call and examine this ingenious contrivance. The chair is manufactured exclusively of California wood, and is especially adapted for invalids.

Not strength it is, but art obtains the prize,
And to be swift is less than to be wise;
'Tis more by art than force of numerous strokes
The dextrous woodman shapes the stubborn oaks;
By art the pilot through the boiling deep,
And howling tempest steers the frailest ship;
'Twas thus the ancient Nestor spoke unto his son,
And thus acts out our modern APPLETON.

We believe he spends nearly the whole year in studying how he can please the public during the Valentine Season, and how well he succeeds is shown by his having an express of six horses constantly employed on that occasion last year. This year he has eight horses, and four stores. In addition to his stores at 508 Montgomery street and 620 Market street, he has one on the S. E. corner of Third and Minna, and another on Stockton street, near Washington.

The success of the Masquerade Ball, given by the Eurrka Social Club at Platt's Hall last Wednesday, was mainly due to the beautiful Dresses the participants obtained from Miss Louis Terme, 513 Jackson street, above Montgomery. Parties wishing to appear at the Masquerade Ball to-morrow in good costumes, will do well to consult her.

CLOTHING.—Fashionable goods, of finest quality, warranted to fit, can always be had of Mead & Co, 200 and 202 Montgomery street.

AUCTIONEERS.—Marks & Bro have two regular sale days each week. Cash advances made on all goods deposited for auction at their rooms, 521 California street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

JEWELRY.—Watches, diamonds, trinkets, and all kinds of jewelryware for sale cheap by B. Heringbi, 535 Kearny street, between Commercial and Clay.

EXCHANGE.—Drafts on the continental European cities can be had at the Prussian Consulate, of H. Hansman, Front street.

— Die Herren Zwick & Loeven, Eigenthümer der "Eagle Coffee Mill", No. 725 Vallejo Straße, haben einen großen Vorrath aller Sorten grünen sowie nach deutscher Art gebrannten und gemahlenen Kaffee an Hand, den sie zu billigen Preisen ihren Kunden ins Haus liefern. Die genannten Herren sind ebenfalls die alleinigen Fabrikanten von Ackermann's Prämium „Kaffee-Extract" in San Francisco, der mit Recht allen Hausfrauen als der beste hier im Markt befindliche empfohlen werden kann.

Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige des Hrn. Hill, Agent der Florence Nähmaschine aufmerksam. Der Agent der Grover und Bäker Nähmaschiene hat Angaben publizirt, die diese Beantwortung durch Herrn Hill hervorgerufen haben.

Die HH. Rich & Co., 605 Claystraße, erbieten sich zum Kaufen und Verkaufen von Grundeigenthum, Geschäften u. s. w.

Wir verweisen auf die Mazos Anzeige der HH. Patek u. Cohn, in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes.

Wer gut säet, der wird gut ernten. Herr C. Moore, No. 425 Washington Straße, nahe Sansome, hat ein großes Lager der besten und ausgesuchtesten Sämereien für Feld- und Gartenbau an Hand.

Die besten und billigsten Seiden und andere Zeuge findet man bei M. Friedländer, No. 2 Montgomerystraße, Ecke Market.

ASTONISHING!

NEW SYSTEM

AT

M. FRIEDLANDER'S

No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Corner of Market.

The undersigned begs the Ladies and Public of San Francisco and vicinity to call at his place of business, No. 2 Montgomery street, corner of Market, where they will find it to be the real truth and no humbug, that in spite of all the other retailers, he will sell all articles belonging to the dry goods line TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, because all his goods are imported direct from Europe. His system is entirely new, only in fact ONE PRICE and No SECOND WILL BE TAKEN. Therefore be sure to call in and satisfy yourselves of the truth, at

M. Friedlander's,

☞ No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET, ☜

Corner of Market. ja20-3m

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Ball

OF THE

First Hebrew Benevolent Society,

IN AID OF ITS FUNDS,

AT

UNION HALL, HOWARD ST.,

ON

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1865.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

C. MEYER, President.

Israel Solomon,	Th. Lieberman,	Wm. E. Friedlander,
J. P. Newmark,	William Fishel,	A. Colman,
H. L. Kohn,	Isaac Joseph,	F. Pulvermacher,
C. Kozminsky,	B. Isaacs,	M. Brown,
A. Jacobs,	J. Funkenstein,	Saul Marks,
Jacob Rich,	J. Michael,	Dr. D. Cohn,
J. Baum,	M. Toklas,	C. Klopstock,
John Alexander,	H. Breslauer,	Levy Repheld.
M. M. Noah,	Jacob Ash,	

FRESH

Field,
Fruit,
Tree,
Flower,
and
Garden

SEED'S!

AT

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.'S

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Sansome.

CLEAN ALFALFA CLOVER.
Red and White Dutch Clover.
Red Top Grass Seed.
Timothy Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Orchard, Rye Grass Seed, etc.

☞ Our stock of all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds is the largest in this State, and selected with the most scrupulous care by the most experienced growers in the United States and Europe. Merchants having orders, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dealers will please send their orders direct to us, by Mail or Express.

Liberal discount to the trade. de2-3m

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, November 21st, 1864.

A. KOHLER, ESQ:—My Dear Sir—In all my concerts in California, I have used W. B. Bradbury's Pianos. Their tone is very brilliant, combined with a mellowness and delicacy I have never met with in any other American instrument. I cheerfully commend them to the public as instrument which cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction.

Yours, etc.,

PAUL JULIEN.

Bradbury's Pianos for sale and rent at A. Kohler, 622 Washington street, next to Maguire's Opera House, and 424 Sansome street.

REMOVAL.

WM. P. TAAFFE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

OF

Dry Goods,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 107 Battery Street,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,

(REESE'S BLOCK.) fe10-t

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE ASSESSOR OF THE CITY AND County of San Francisco respectfully calls the attention of Tax-payers to the following provisions of the Revenue Laws of the State:

Statues of 1862, page 57.—Between the first Monday in February and the second Monday in March, in each year, every person, corporation, association, company, or firm, owning, claiming, or having any interest in, or having the possession, charge or control, of any real estate, or any personal property, in said County, shall deliver to the City and County Assessor, at his office, a statement under oath, of all the real estate or personal property within the County owned or claimed by such person, firm, corporation, association or company, or which is in the possession, or under the control of such person, firm, corporation, association or company, the cash value of all personal property, and a description thereof, under the following classification and definition (vide Act, also printed form of statement, which can be obtained at the Assessor's office.

Statutes of 1857, page 335, Section 29.—At the same time and in the same manner as the other lists of property herein required are given, each and every person shall deliver, under oath, to the Assessor, a similar list of all the real estate, improvements on lands and personal property, which corporation, association, or company, of which he is President, Cashier, Treasurer, Secretary, he and the firm of which he is a member, and the Trustees, or Managing Agent, owns, claims, or has charge, possession, or control of, in any other country in the State, which he does not of his personal knowledge know has been assessed in such other county for that year, which list shall particularly describe each tract of land, and each city or town lot, contained therein, so that the same may be found and known by such description; and all vessels, steamers, or other water craft; and shall also specify each and all deposits, if any, and persons with whom such deposit or deposits are made, and the place or places in which the same may be found, unless he shall have included all such money and gold dust in the list of property in his county, which it shall be lawful to do, and shall also specify the kind and nature of all other personal property in such county, belonging to or under the charge, control, or in the possession of him or them.

Statutes of 1862, page 266.—If any person shall wilfully make, or give, under oath or affirmation, a false list of his, her, or their taxable property under his, her or their control, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished therefor as is by law provided for the punishment of perjury; and any property wilfully concealed, removed, transferred or misrepresented, by the owner or agent thereof, to evade taxation, shall, upon discovery, be assessed at ten times the amount of tax, for the year, which would otherwise have been assessed upon it, and fifty per cent. of the amount of such additional tax when collected, shall be paid to the person or persons who shall furnish the information which reveals the property so concealed, transferred, removed or misrepresented and the remaining fifty per cent., after deducting the usual per centage for collecting, shall be paid into the Treasury, for the benefit of the Common School Fund of the State.

Printed copies of the form of Statement will be furnished on application at the Assessor's office, City Hall.

fe10 WM. R. WHEATON, Assessor.

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT, Architects,

S.E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS

no25-3m

מצות

THE ONLY

ORIGINAL PIONEER MATZOTH BAKERY.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Hebrew population on this coast, that he is prepared, this year, as on all former occasions, to bake Matzoths, and will give his most strict attention to it.

E. ADLER,

NO. 316 THIRD STREET, NEAR FOLSOM,

Orders left at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Sansome street, S. W. corner of Commercial, or at the Continental Hotel opposite the St. Nicholas, will be promptly attended to. fe10-3m

The services of Mr. B. Rosenthal, who is well known to the strict observance of his religious duties, have been engaged as Shomer.

L. FELDMANN & CO.,

Successors to H. Doppman & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

WOOD

AND

WILLOW WARE,

Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Mats, Blacking Ropes, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages, Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., of every description.

Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are in regular receipts of FINE EASTERN BROOMS which we sell at low prices.

78 Pearl street, New York, | 211 & 213 California st San Francisco.

n13 tf

RUSSIAN MANUFACTORY OF PAPIROS.

(CIGARETTES), BY

THEODOR ALEXANDROBITZ STAHL,

(LATE FROM ST. PETERSBURG.)

No. 928 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC and especially of the Country Dealers, to my Home Manufactured Russian Papiros, which surpass in quality all imported Cigarettes.

The real Papiros can be known by my signature on the package, etc.

Orders from the country solicited.

Great inducements offered to the trade.

To be had at all first-class cigar stores in this city. THEODORE ALEXANDROBITZ STAHL,

fe10-3m 928 Clay Street.

Christian Eichel

PRACTICAL

UPHOLSTERER,

AND

DEALER IN FURNITURE,

108 FOURTH STREET, Near Mission.

All kinds of Bedding and Mattrasses made to order.

Special attention paid to Spring Mattrasses.

fe10-3m

B. Scarboro. A. Scarboro.

B. Scarboro & Brother,

Gross- und Kleinhaendler in

Groceries, Familien-Weinen und Liqueuren,

machen das deutsche Publikum darauf aufmerksam, dass sie von No. 608 Frout Strasse nach **531 Washington Strasse**, unterhalb Montgomery, umgezogen sind und jetzt das frueher von A. Flaga & Co. benutzte feuerfeste Gebaeude bewohnen, wo sie fortwaehrend die besten und frischsten Familien-Groceries, Weine und Liqueure, die in San Francisco zu haben sind, auf Lager haben.

☞ Waaren werden nach allen Theilen der Stadt geliefert. fe10-3m

Members of the Congregation "Ahabai Shalome,"

Are respectfully informed that the Sabbath School Committee have engaged teachers to instruct children in reading and translating the Hebrew language, as well as in the instruction of the Moral and Religious Commandments. Therefore, all those members who have children of the age of five years and upwards, are requested to send them to No. 10 Stockton street, near Market, every Sabbath afternoon at half-past one o'clock, and on Sunday forenoon at half-past nine o'clock.

The School commenced on Sabbath, the 4th of February.

The Committee will be in attendance to keep the school in good order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE CONG. "AHABAI SHALOME.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

GRAND OPENING OF THE

PANTOMIME SEASON,

BY THE GREAT

CARLO FAMILY,

CONSISTING OF

Signor Felix Carlo, Master George and Fred. Carlo, and those wonders George Ross and William Carlo.

ASSISTED BY

M'lle. C. Acosta, Mon. Wiethof, Otto Burbank, Charley Rhoades, Johnny DeAngelis, A. P. Durand, a Powerful Corps De Ballet and Auxiliaries.

Will appear in the wonderful Comic Pantomime of

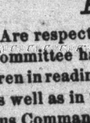
MOTHER GOOSE!

AND

The Giant of St. Michaels!

HAYES' PARK.

GRAND



CONCERT & BALL,

EVERY SUNDAY,

At Hayes' Park Pavilion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed on me, I can confidently promise that this well and favorably known place of public resort will be conducted by me in such a manner as to guarantee satisfaction to all guests.

A sufficient number of Police Officers have been engaged to give admittance only to respectable persons.

A splendid Orchestra of the Best Musicians in this State, under the leadership of Mr. Alpers, has been engaged.

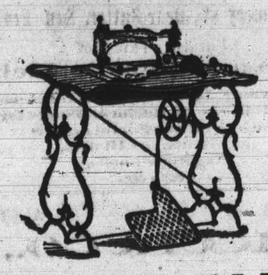
A first class Restaurant is connected with the establishment.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, (Ladies Free).....25 cts.

fe3-tf G. CONRAD, Proprietor.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S,

IMPROVED



BRAIDING

AND

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE OF ANY YET introduced on this coast. They make either a firm lock-stitch or an elastic one. They gather and sew on at the same time. They bind, hem, fell, quilt and stitch equally well the lightest and heaviest fabrics. Being simple of construction, their management is easily acquired, while PRICES ARE LOWER than any others. Examine them or send for circular and samples of work.

Salesroom, No. 32 Montgomery Street,

OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.

de2-6m

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.

Ralph Moss & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,

207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO. de16

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 23th of February 1865.

Feb. 23, SACRAMENTO, Wm. H. Hudson, Capt.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.

oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

FRESH
CARDEN SEEDS,

AT

425 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next to Southeast Corner of Sansome street, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, offers for sale an assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the most superior qualities, in lots to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times comprising all kinds of SEEDS for the VEGETABLE GARDEN, with directions for successful cultivation.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS by every steamer, of the growth of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

The various kinds of LAWN GRASS SEEDS; also, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, etc.; also, Red and White Clover Seeds, and Alfalfa or Chile Clover.

EVERGREENS.

A fine assortment of the most desirable kinds.

Orders filled for FRUIT and SHADE TREES, comprising the varieties required. Orders sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., and other Express Companies, filled with the utmost care; or by mail to Box 1774, P. O., will be attended to with despatch. Catalogues furnished to order.

Edward E. Moore.

San Francisco, January 18, 1865. ja20

Mexicanische Colonisations-Agentie.

Personen, welche geneigt sind, nach Mexiko auszuwandern, werden wichtige Rathschläge, Weisungen und genaue Auskünfte über Agricultur, Minen, Industrie, Handel und öffentlichem Verkehr nebst besonderen topographischen Skizzen gegeben.

Der Zweck der gefertigten Agentie besteht in der Vereinigung einer größeren Zahl Auswanderer von Landwirthen, Industriellen, Bergwerksarbeitern, Handelsleuten und anderen Unternehmungslustigen, 2c. 2c., um sie dann ihren verschiedenen Eigenschaften gemäß in jenen Gegenden Mexiko's zu colonisiren, wo Regierungsschutz die öffentliche Ruhe verbürgt, und Thätigkeit einer lohnenden Zukunft begegnet.

Im Interesse dieser Emigration wird von Seite dieser Agentie ein Transport-Dampfschiff mit halben Fahrpreisen und anderen Begünstigungen den Auswanderern zur Verfügung gestellt, und denselben spezielle Commissäre bis zu ihrem Bestimmungsorte beigegeben werden.

Frankirte Briefe mit Retour-Postmarke versehen, oder mündliche Anfragen erbittet man in der Kanzlei der

Mexikanischen Colonisations-Agentie,
127 Montgomery Straße, San Francisco.
Heinrich Alfons Frimont,
fe10-1m Direktor.

DR. F. O. VON DER GREEN.

Office, St. Lawrence House, Market Street, between Second and Third, Room No. 2, SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12, A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Dr. F. O. Von der Green,
Deutscher Arzt.

Office im „St. Lawrence House," Market Straße, zwischen Zweiter und Dritter, Zimmer No. 2, San Francisco.

Office-Stunden.—Von 10 bis 12 Uhr Morgens und von 3 bis 6 Uhr Mittage. fe10-3m

WILL & FINCK,

(Late McConnell & Will,)

CUTLERS,

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

All Kinds of Cutlery Made and Repaired. Bell-Hanging and Locksmithing Done in the Best Manner.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1852.

No. 613 JACKSON ST., West from Kearny.

Sole Agents for Jackson's Patent Hotel Annunciators Country Orders promptly attended to.

FREDRICK A WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.
JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell Hanger. jy10

Oils! Oils!

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINSeed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,

316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture

BEDDING MATTRESSES

&c., &c., &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order.

NOS. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST.,

Near Sansome, San Francisco. au12

Bernard B. Steinbrink,

Importeur und Händler von

Schreibmaterialien, Geschäftsbüchern, 2c.,

No. 35 Zweite Straße.

Europäische und Atlantische Zeitungen und Magazine, welche ich direct importire, liefere ich Abonnenten auf das Pünktlichste in's Haus zu den billigsten Preisen.

Bestellungen vom Lande werden prompt besorgt.

Adressire Post Office San Francisco.

Lodge Seals and Engraving of every description neatly executed by

B. B. Steinbrink.

NEW TEN PIN ALLEY,

Corner Pine and Montgomery streets.

LEOPOLD GOETZ, - - - - PROPRIETOR.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that I have opened the above splendid Ten Pin Alley, which is, without doubt, the best in this city. As the game of Ten Pins strengthens and invigorates the human frame, I hope to see young and old visit my establishment.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

AND

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

Garden, Flower, Fruit, AGRICULTURAL

AND

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 414 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL ja24

H. J. M. TROUTT,

618 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Kearny and Montgomery Streets.

DEALERS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

PAPER HANGINGS,

MATTING,

Window Shades, Upholstery Goods,

TRIMMING,

Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, Etc.

de16-3m

New Drug Store.

The undersigned announces that he has opened a DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in the new building, northwest corner Third and Howard streets. His stock has been carefully selected, and will be found to embrace everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. The Dispensing Department will receive particular attention, and all Prescriptions entrusted to his care will be compounded of strictly pure medicines, with accuracy and neatness, and at reasonable rates. He hopes by diligent attention to business, together with his experience as an apothecary; to merit full confidence, and respectfully solicits the patronage of families residing in the southern part of the city.

☞ Night-Bell at Howard street entrance, which will be answered at all hours by a competent person.

de9 W. C. MILLER, Apothecary.